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Corrections and Conditional Release

Statistical Overview

November, 2000

This document was produced by the Ministry Corrections Statistics Committee which is composed of representatives of the Department of the Solicitor General, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada).

This document is available in French. Ce rapport est disponible en français sous le titre : *Aperçu statistique : le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition*.

This report is also available on the Solicitor General Canada's internet site: http://www.sgc.gc.ca

Preface

This document provides a statistical overview of corrections and conditional release within a context of trends in crime and criminal justice. A primary consideration in producing this overview was to present general statistical information in a "user friendly" way that will facilitate understanding by a broad audience. Accordingly, there are a number of features of this document that make it different from typical statistical reports.

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.
- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).
- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., "police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime") the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., "police-reported crime rate is decreasing").
- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.
- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

This is the third issue of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview. Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary a little depending on the exact date on which it was calculated (e.g., C8 and C9).

It is hoped that this document will serve as a useful source of statistical information on corrections and conditional release and assist the public in gaining a better understanding of these important components of the criminal justice system.

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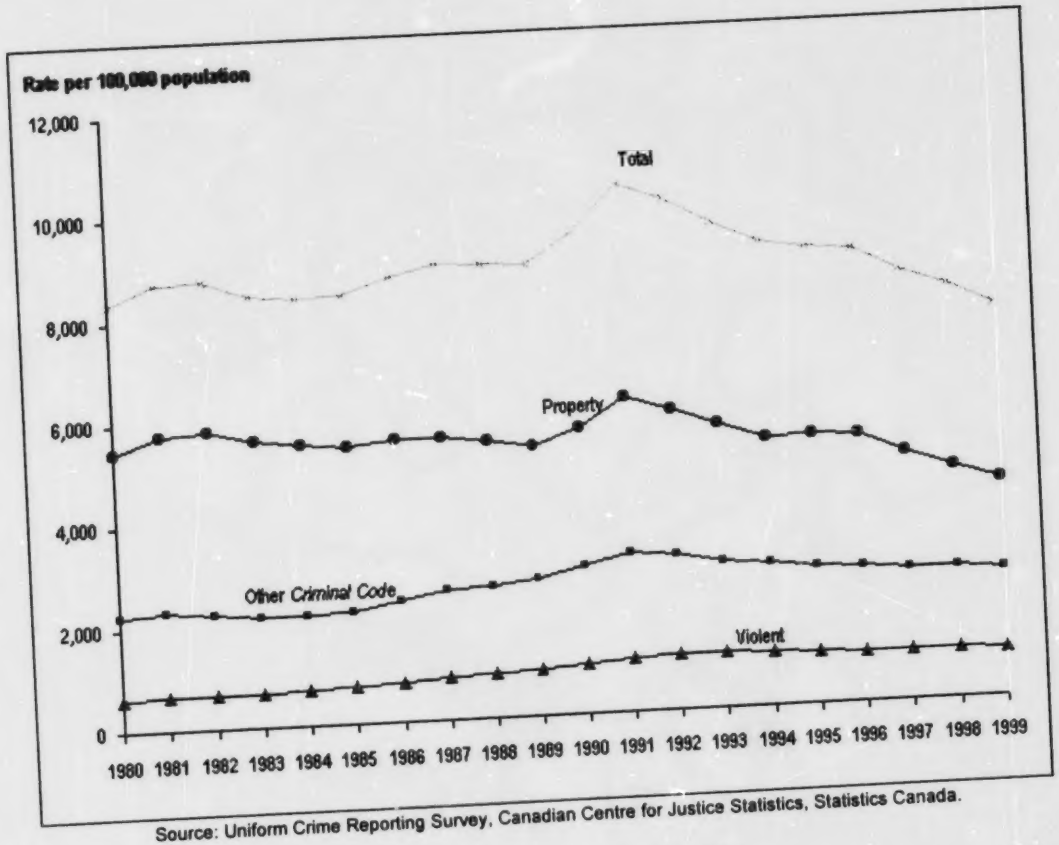
Section A.

Context - Crime and the Criminal Justice System

Police-reported crime rate is decreasing

Figure A1.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The crime rate increased during the 1980's, but has decreased since 1991.
- Violent crime has decreased in each of the last seven years (1992 to 1999).
- The property crime rate in 1999 reached its lowest point in 20 years.

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.
These crime statistics are based on crimes committed by adults and youth that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure A6 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the General Social Survey), an alternative method of measuring crime.

Police-reported crime rate is decreasing

Table A1.

Year	Type of Offence			
	Property	Violent	Other CCC	**Total**
1980	5,444	636	2,263	**8,343**
1981	5,759	654	2,322	**8,736**
1982	5,840	671	2,262	**8,773**
1983	5,606	679	2,182	**8,470**
1984	5,501	701	2,185	**8,387**
1985	5,451	735	2,227	**8,413**
1986	5,550	785	2,392	**8,727**
1987	5,552	829	2,575	**8,956**
1988	5,438	868	2,612	**8,919**
1989	5,289	911	2,691	**8,891**
1990	5,611	973	2,900	**9,484**
1991	6,160	1,059	3,122	**10,342**
1992	5,902	1,084	3,051	**10,036**
1993	5,571	1,081	2,879	**9,531**

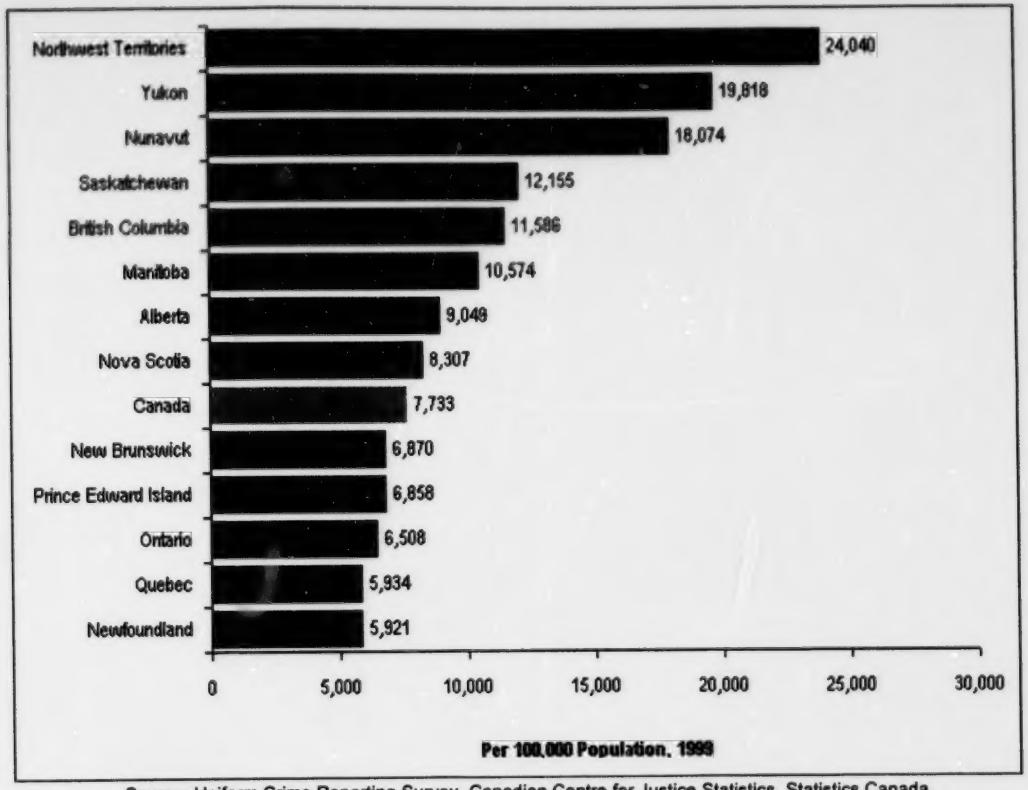
1994	5,250	1,046	2,817	**9,114**
1995	5,283	1,007	2,702	**8,993**
1996	5,264	1,000	2,650	**8,914**
1997	4,867	990	2,596	**8,453**
1998	4,556	979	2,602	**8,137**
1999	4,266	955	2,512	**7,733**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.

Crime rates tend to increase from east to west andare highest in the north

Figure A2.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Crime rates generally increase from east to west and are highest in the Territories.
- These general trends have been stable over the past five years.

Crime rates tend to increase from east to west and are highest in the north

Table A2.

Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Newfoundland	5,450	6,034	5,653	5,790	5,921
Prince Edward Island	7,224	7,553	6,810	6,248	6,858
Nova Scotia	8,095	8,463	8,442	8,127	8,307
New Brunswick	6,741	6,778	6,273	6,770	6,870
Quebec	6,900	7,039	6,749	6,439	5,934
Ontario	8,542	8,144	7,456	7,031	6,508
Manitoba	11,386	11,296	11,002	10,625	10,574
Saskatchewan	11,276	11,681	12,136	12,473	12,155
Alberta	9,069	8,982	9,192	9,113	9,049
British Columbia	13,832	13,825	12,746	12,177	11,586
Yukon	19,724	19,729	20,800	18,059	19,818
Northwest Territories	23,851	22,070	22,209	23,253	24,040
Nunavut					18,074
Canada	**8,993**	**8,914**	**8,453**	**8,137**	**7,733**

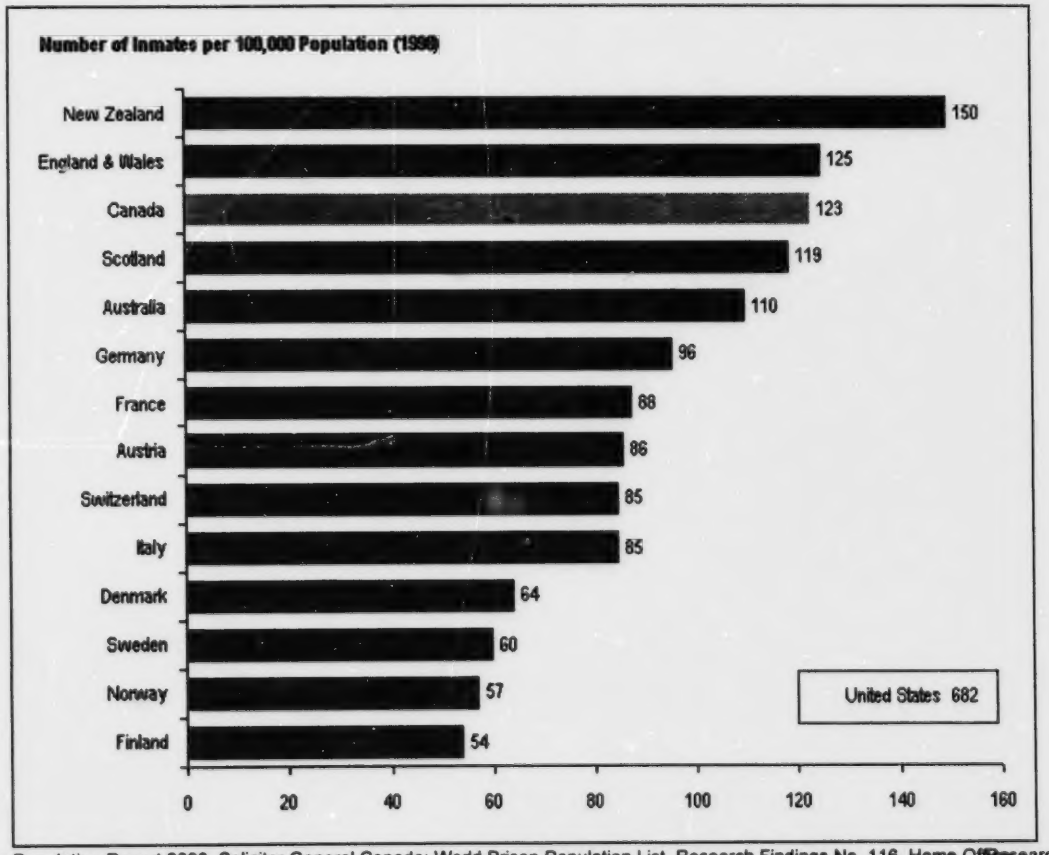
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Rates exclude federal and provincial/territorial statutes and traffic offences.

Canada's incarceration rate is high relative to otherwestern countries

Figure A3.



Source: Corrections Population Report 2000, Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 116, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

- In 1998, the incarceration rate in Canada was 123 per 100,000 general population.
- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 682 per 100,000 general population in 1998.
- From 1994 to 1998, the incarceration rate decreased in Canada.

Note:

The incarceration rate is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population.

Different practice and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

Canada's incarceration rate is high relative to otherwestern countries

Table A3.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
United States*	567	601	618	649	682
New Zealand	121	123	127	137	150
England & Wales	96	99	107	120	125
Canada**	136	133	137	129	123
Scotland	109	110	101	119	119
Australia	85	–	–	95	110
Germany	83	81	83	90	96

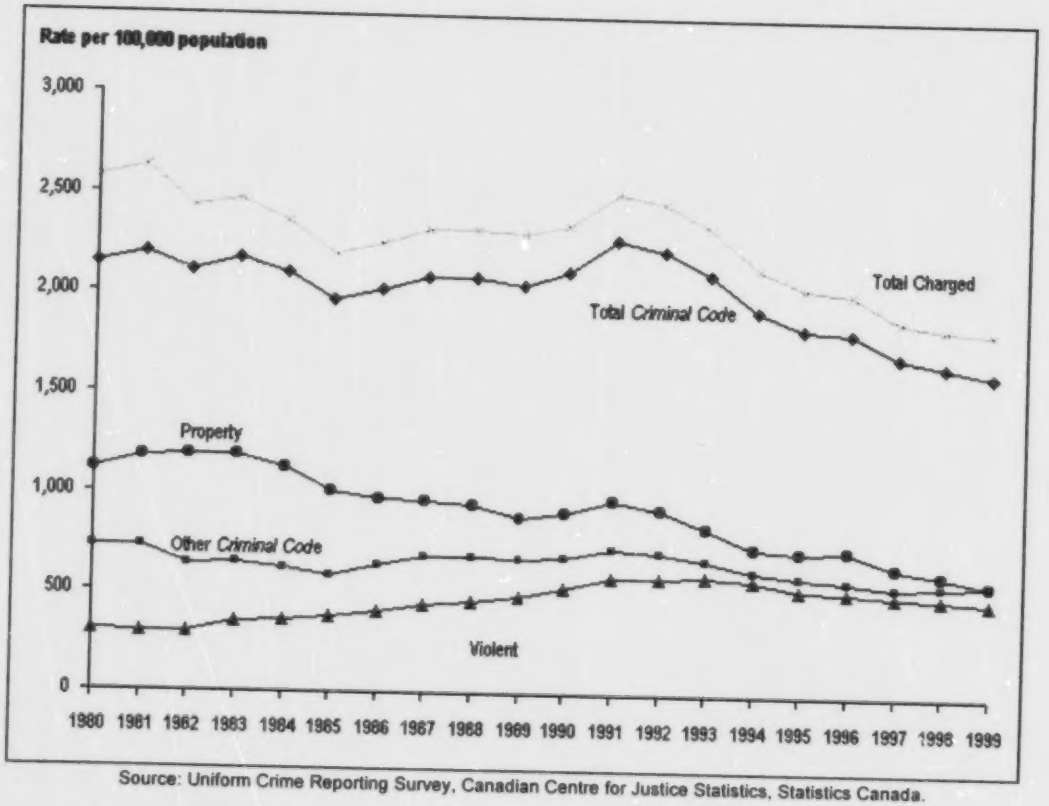
France	90	89	90	90	88
Austria	85	76	84	86	86
Switzerland	–	81	85	88	85
Italy	90	87	85	86	85
Denmark	72	66	61	62	64
Sweden	66	66	65	59	60
Norway	62	56	52	53	57
Finland	59	59	58	56	54

Source: Corrections Population Report 2000, Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 116, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e., youths are excluded).
**Canadian youth custody figures for 1995 to 1998 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
– Figures not available.

Rates of adults charged are declining

Figure A4.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of adults charged declined from 1991 to 1999, and this pattern held for both males and females.
- The rate of adult males charged for violent crimes decreased almost 20% from 1993 to 1999, whereas the corresponding rate for adult females remained steady (refer to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey for more detailed information).

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.
Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Narcotic Control Act*, the *Food and Drug Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Unemployment Insurance Act*.

Rates of adults charged are declining

Table A4.

	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		
	Violent	Property	Other *CCC*	Total *CCC*	Drugs	Other*	**Total Charged****
1980	301.4	1,114.1	727.7	2,143.2	338.3	96.9	**2,578.4**
1981	300.5	1,174.7	728.1	2,203.3	329.5	97.9	**2,630.7**
1982	294.8	1,184.3	636.0	2,115.0	235.2	85.9	**2,436.2**
1983	346.6	1,182.2	645.3	2,174.0	217.9	81.5	**2,473.3**
1984	362.7	1,121.6	619.8	2,104.1	203.1	56.6	**2,363.8**
1985	374.2	1,007.3	581.5	1,963.0	194.3	41.2	**2,198.6**
1986	404.8	974.4	641.5	2,020.8	189.5	43.3	**2,253.7**
1987	439.4	962.4	682.8	2,084.6	198.2	40.2	**2,323.0**
1988	462.0	940.6	684.0	2,086.6	194.6	42.8	**2,324.0**
1989	489.3	880.1	677.1	2,046.5	217.3	44.3	**2,308.0**
1990	529.3	905.2	682.9	2,117.4	198.1	37.9	**2,353.3**
1991	581.9	968.5	731.8	2,282.2	193.9	40.5	**2,516.6**
1992	587.0	924.3	713.2	2,224.5	198.2	50.1	**2,472.8**

1993	596.0	838.2	676.0	2,110.2	182.6	50.7	**2,343.5**
1994	572.6	738.4	617.7	1,928.7	177.7	42.4	**2,148.8**
1995	529.2	717.2	596.1	1,842.4	170.2	35.6	**2,048.2**
1996	521.9	725.3	577.3	1,824.5	171.3	29.3	**2,025.1**
1997	505.3	649.1	549.9	1,704.3	157.4	25.6	**1,887.3**
1998	492.1	612.4	558.7	1,663.3	167.3	23.5	**1,854.1**
1999	477.1	570.0	567.9	1,615.0	184.3	29.2	**1,828.4**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

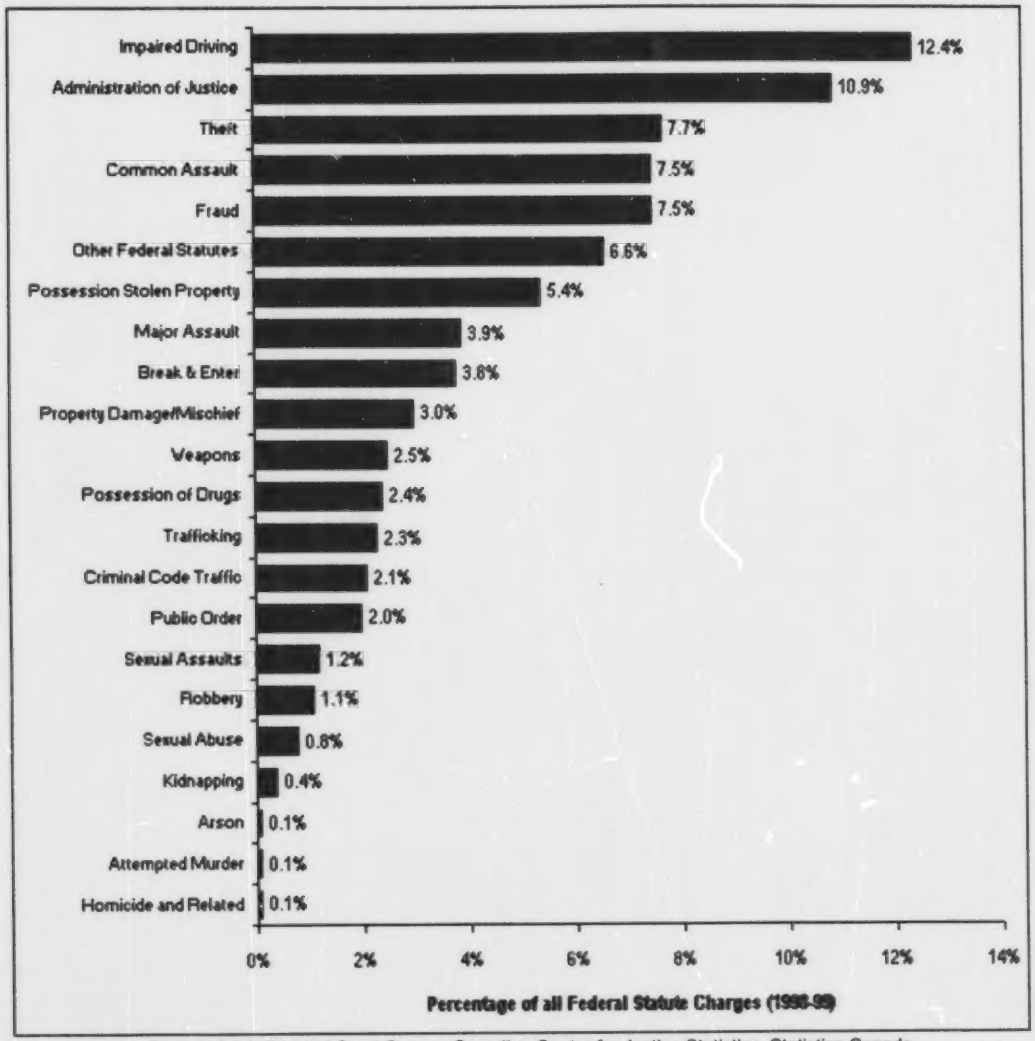
Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population 18 years of age and older.

*Examples of other Federal Statutes include: the *Narcotic Control Act*, the *Food and Drug Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Unemployment Insurance Act*.

**Total charged excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

Impaired driving is the most common adult charge

Figure A5.



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Impaired driving is the most common federal statute charge in adult provincial criminal courts.
- About 10% of the federal statute charges involve violence (common assaults excluded).
- The pattern of charges has been stable for the past three years.

Note:
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia for all years and Northwest Territories for 1996-97. These data do not include data from Superior Courts.

Impaired driving is the most common adult charge

Table A5.

Type of Charge	Federal Statute Charges					
	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Crimes Against the Person						
Homicide and Related	516	0.1	482	0.1	582	0.1
Attempted Murder	680	0.1	668	0.1	674	0.1
Robbery	8,959	1.0	8,376	1.0	8,852	1.1
Kidnapping	3,083	0.4	3,136	0.4	3,130	0.4
Sexual Assault	10,062	1.2	10,683	1.2	10,178	1.2
Sexual Abuse	6,325	0.7	6,743	0.8	6,323	0.8
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	30,406	3.5	32,452	3.8	33,177	3.9
Common Assault (Level 1)	61,934	7.2	64,689	7.5	63,298	7.5

Weapons	22,205	2.6	21,542	2.5	20,895	2.5
Abduction	224	0.03	232	0.03	247	0.03
Total	144,394	16.8	149,003	17.4	147,356	17.6
Crimes Against Property						
Break and Enter	33,236	3.9	33,368	3.9	32,115	3.8
Arson	1,133	0.1	1,342	0.2	1,094	0.1
Fraud	68,470	8.0	65,512	7.6	62,767	7.5
Possession of Stolen Property	44,306	5.2	44,806	5.2	45,379	5.4
Theft	69,646	8.1	66,730	7.7	64,417	7.7
Property Damage / Mischief	25,749	3.0	26,306	3.0	24,959	3.0
Total	242,540	28.3	238,064	27.6	230,731	27.5
Other *Criminal Code*						
Administration of Justice	88,783	10.3	87,891	10.2	91,955	10.9
Public Order Offences	16,431	1.9	16,432	1.9	17,001	2.0
Morals – Sexual	7,342	0.9	8,051	0.9	9,410	1.1
Morals – Gaming	1,953	0.2	1,871	0.2	2,302	0.3
Other *Criminal Code*	114,333	13.3	121,641	14.1	125,148	14.9
Total	228,842	26.6	235,886	27.3	245,816	29.2
Traffic						

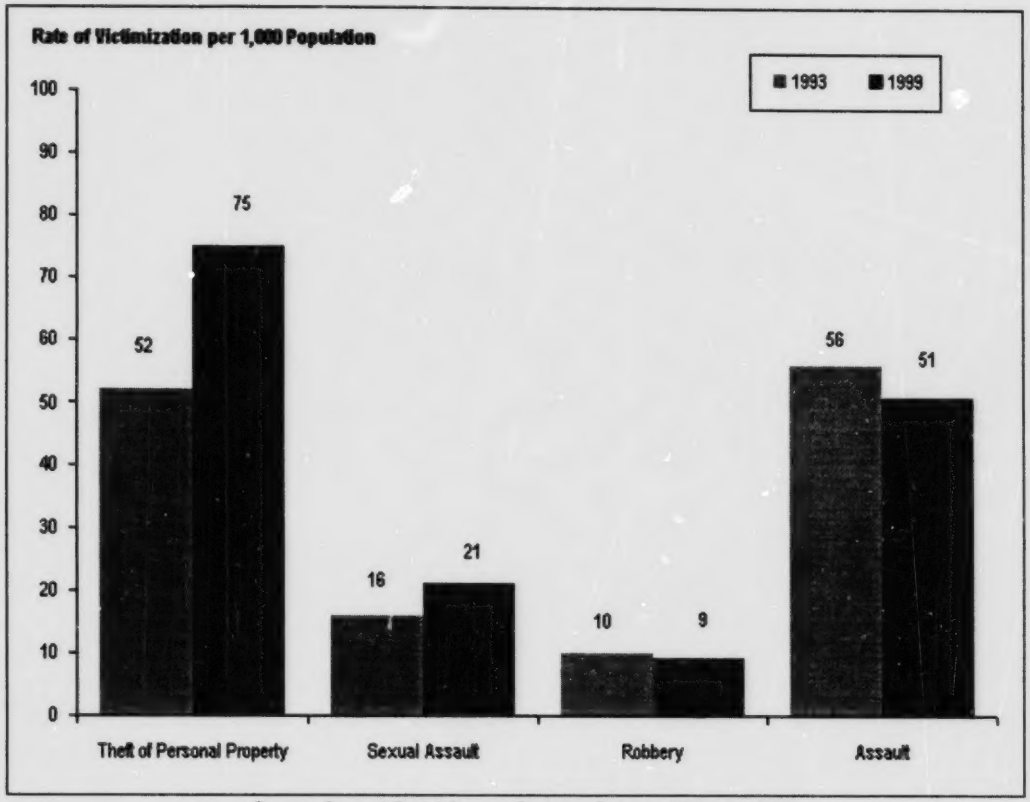
Criminal Code Traffic	18,894	2.2	18,368	2.1	17,392	2.1
Impaired Driving	118,258	13.8	114,603	13.3	103,850	12.4
Total	137,152	16.0	132,971	15.4	121,242	14.5
Drug-Related Offences						
Trafficking	25,530	3.0	20,430	2.4	19,588	2.3
Possession	29,478	3.4	17,656	2.0	20,468	2.4
Total	55,008	6.4	38,086	4.4	40,056	4.7
Other Federal Statutes	51,954	6.0	70,827	8.2	55,338	6.6
Total Offences	**859,890**	**100.0**	**864,837**	**100.0**	**840,539**	**100.0**

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia for all years and Northwest Territories for 1996-97. These data do not include data from Superior Courts.

Victimization rates for theft of personal propertyhave increased

Figure A6.



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 1999 than in 1993.
- In 1999, twenty-five percent of Canadians aged 15 or older were victims of at least one crime in the previous year. This was up from 23% in 1993.
- In all, there were an estimated 8.3 million victimization incidents in 1999.

Victimization rates for theft of personal propertyhave increased

Table A6.

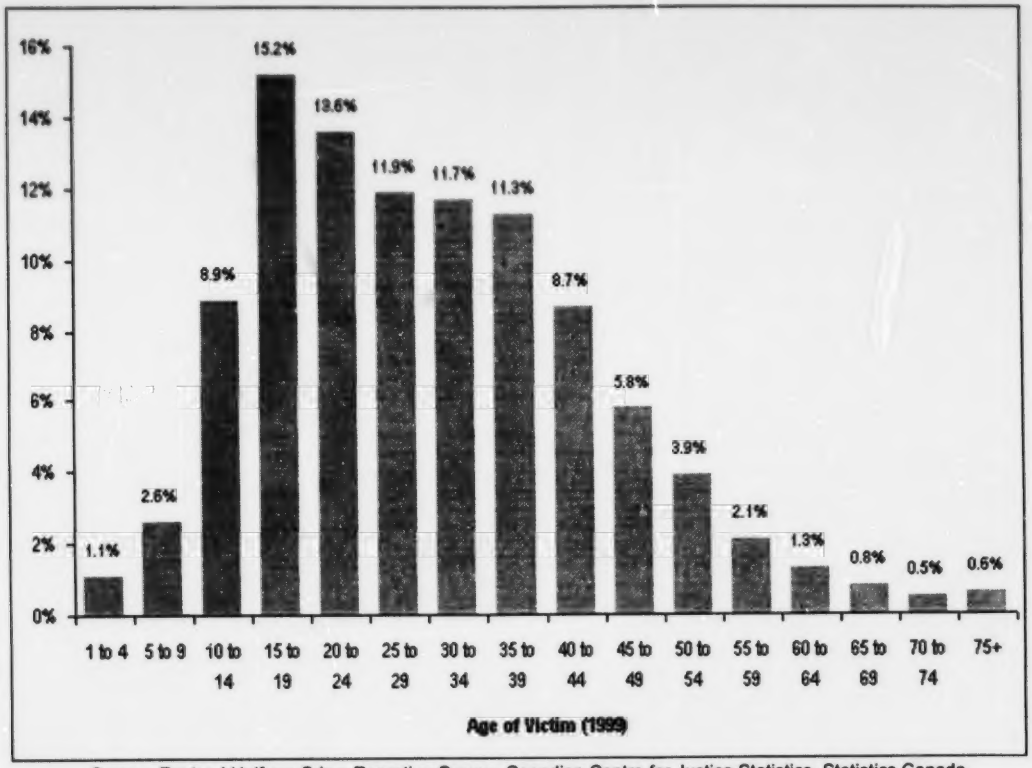
Type of Incident	Year	
	1993	1999
Theft of Personal Property	52	75
Sexual Assault	16	21
Robbery	10	9
Assault	56	51
Total % of Victimization	23%	25%

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999.

Note:
Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

The majority of victims of violent crime are under 30

Figure A7.



Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- More than half (53.3%) of all victims of violence are under the age of 30.
- Older Canadians (aged 65 and older) have low levels of violent victimization (1.9%).
- Males aged 10 to 19 years are more likely to be victims of violent crime than females of the same age, while females aged 20 to 44 years are more likely than males of this age to be victimized by a violent offence.

Note:
These data were reported by 169 police departments representing 46% of the national volume of crime. The sample is mostly urban and from Quebec and Ontario. Accordingly, the data are not nationally representative.

The majority of victims of violent crime are under 30

Table A7. 1999

Age of Victim	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 to 4 years	814	1.0	933	1.2	1,747	1.1
5 to 9 years	2,120	2.7	2,048	2.6	4,168	2.6
10 to 14 years	7,874	10.0	6,216	7.9	14,090	8.9
15 to 19 years	12,651	16.1	11,396	14.4	24,047	15.2
20 to 24 years	9,846	12.5	11,648	14.7	21,494	13.6
25 to 29 years	8,905	11.3	9,830	12.4	18,735	11.9
30 to 34 years	8,672	11.0	9,718	12.3	18,390	11.7
35 to 39 years	8,408	10.7	9,461	12.0	17,869	11.3
40 to 44 years	6,667	8.5	6,991	8.8	13,658	8.7
45 to 49 years	4,682	6.0	4,398	5.6	9,080	5.8
50 to 54 years	3,394	4.3	2,697	3.4	6,091	3.9
55 to 59 years	1,932	2.5	1,442	1.8	3,374	2.1
60 to 64 years	1,197	1.5	830	1.0	2,027	1.3
65 to 69 years	705	0.9	597	0.8	1,302	0.8

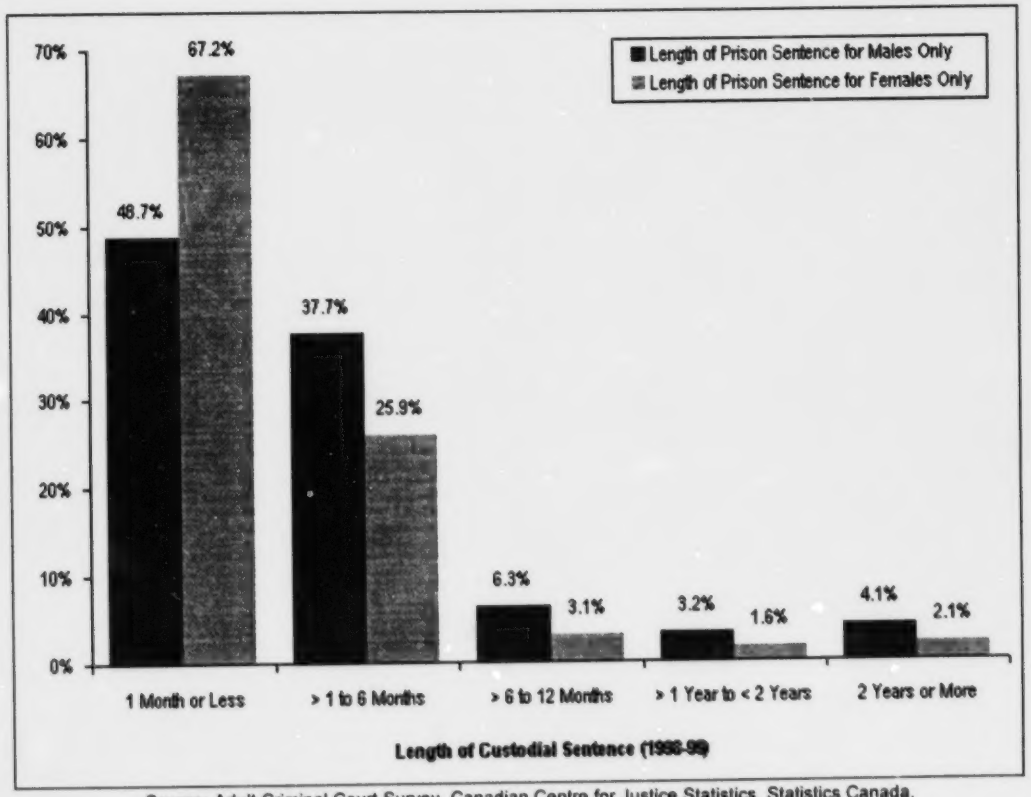
70 to 74 years	436	0.6	411	0.5	847	0.5
75+ years	350	0.4	520	0.7	870	0.6
Total	**78,653**	**100.0**	**79,136**	**100.0**	**157,789**	**100.0**

Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Excludes 5,572 cases where age was unknown, 138 cases where sex was unknown and 165 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

Most adult custodial sentences ordered by the courtare short

Figure A8.



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1998-99, there were about 290,000* convictions in adult provincial court, two-thirds of which did not result in a custodial sentence.
- About two-thirds (67.2%) of women and half of men (48.7%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 93.1% of women and 86.4% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions which result in custody, only 3.9% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.
*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage).

Most adult custodial sentences ordered by the court are short

Table A8.

Length of Prison Sentence	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	Percentage				
1 Month or Less					
Female	65.8	65.3	67.0	68.0	67.2
Male	50.6	49.0	49.1	49.0	48.7
Total	**51.5**	**49.7**	**49.6**	**49.5**	**49.1**
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Female	29.0	28.8	27.0	26.0	25.9
Male	37.6	38.4	38.1	38.0	37.7
Total	**37.1**	**37.9**	**37.5**	**37.7**	**36.9**
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Female	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1
Male	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3
Total	**5.8**	**6.2**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.6**
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					

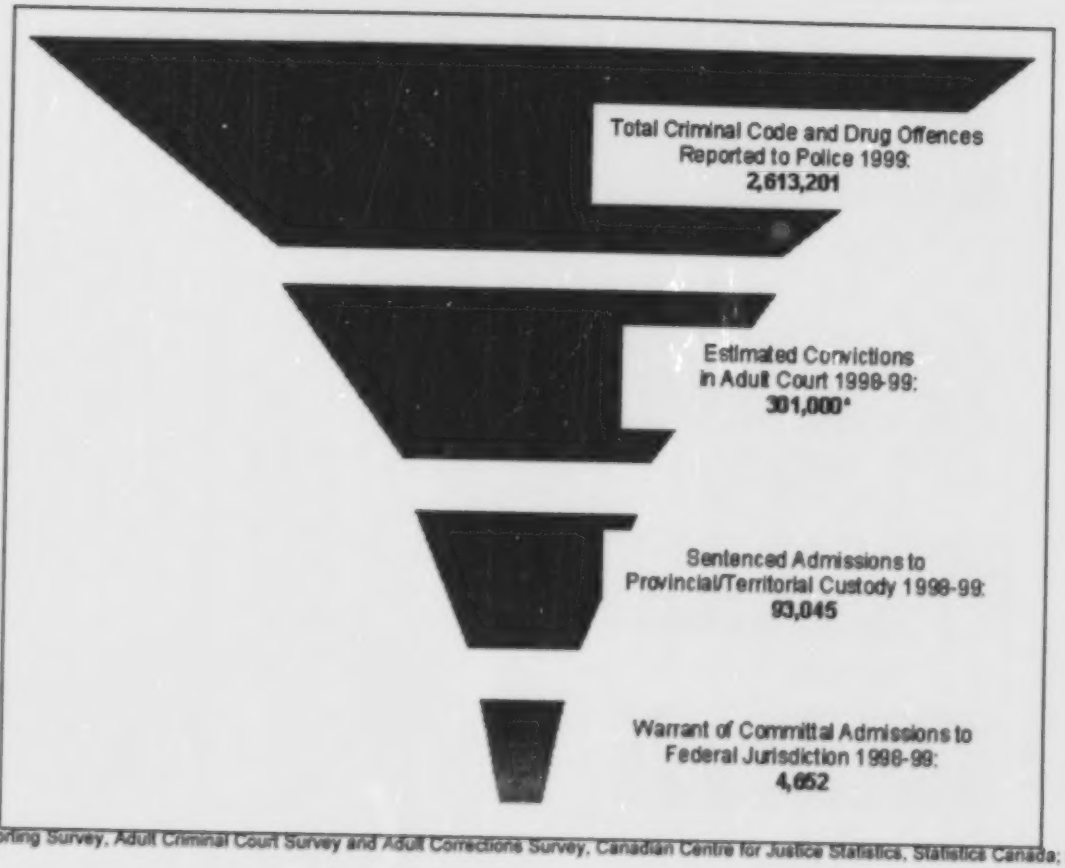
Female	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6
Male	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total	**2.8**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.5**
2 Years or More					
Female	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1
Male	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1
Total	**2.8**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.9**

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100.
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia for all years and Northwest Territories for 1996-97. These data do not include data from Superior Courts.

Relatively few crimes result in sentences to federalpenitentiaries

Figure A9.


Total Criminal Code and Drug Offences Reported to Police 1999:
2,613,201
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court 1998-99:
301,000*
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody 1998-99:
93,045
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Jurisdiction 1998-99:
4,652

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; Correctional Service Canada.

- There were about 2.6 million crimes reported to police in 1999.
- During 1998-99, 4,652 offenders were sentenced to federal penitentiaries (i.e., two years or more).

Note:
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure includes both provincial and federal court convictions.

Relatively few crimes result in sentences to federalpenitentiaries

Table A9.

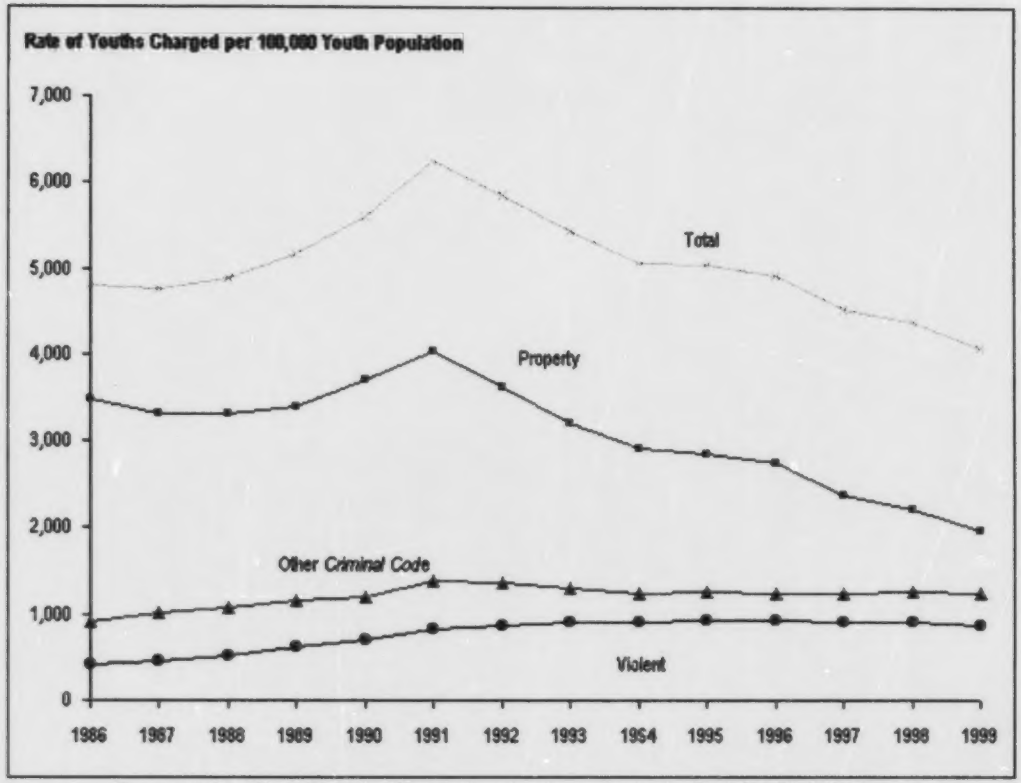
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police	2,911,272	2,907,358	2,791,791	2,709,047	2,613,201
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court*	339,000	338,000	327,000	313,000	301,000
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody	117,938	114,562	108,003	98,628	93,045
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities	4,785	4,397	4,560	4,421	4,652

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand.

The rate of youth charged peaked in 1991

Figure A10.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Overall, the rate of youth charged increased during the period from 1987 to 1991, and decreased from 1991 to 1999.
- Charges for violent crime by males have dropped in the last five years. For females, there was an increase from 1994 to 1998, but the rate dropped in 1999.
- The rate of youth charged with property offences decreased each year between 1991 and 1999. The pattern is similar for males and females.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences. In 1998, slightly more than half of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

The rate of youth charged peaked in 1991

Table A10.

Year	Type of Offence								
	Violent		Property		Other *CCC*		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1986	156	649	1,172	5,669	283	1,526	1,612	7,844	**4,807**
1987	170	717	1,099	5,419	322	1,662	1,591	7,798	**4,770**
1988	209	794	1,112	5,395	353	1,760	1,674	7,949	**4,889**
1989	246	964	1,238	5,455	387	1,879	1,872	8,298	**5,168**
1990	299	1,071	1,396	5,906	381	1,980	2,075	8,957	**5,609**
1991	349	1,290	1,564	6,367	473	2,270	2,386	9,927	**6,259**
1992	383	1,328	1,521	5,617	504	2,198	2,408	9,142	**5,869**
1993	450	1,367	1,390	4,944	483	2,083	2,323	8,395	**5,444**
1994	426	1,381	1,243	4,509	441	1,982	2,110	7,872	**5,071**
1995	444	1,410	1,306	4,319	492	1,990	2,242	7,720	**5,056**

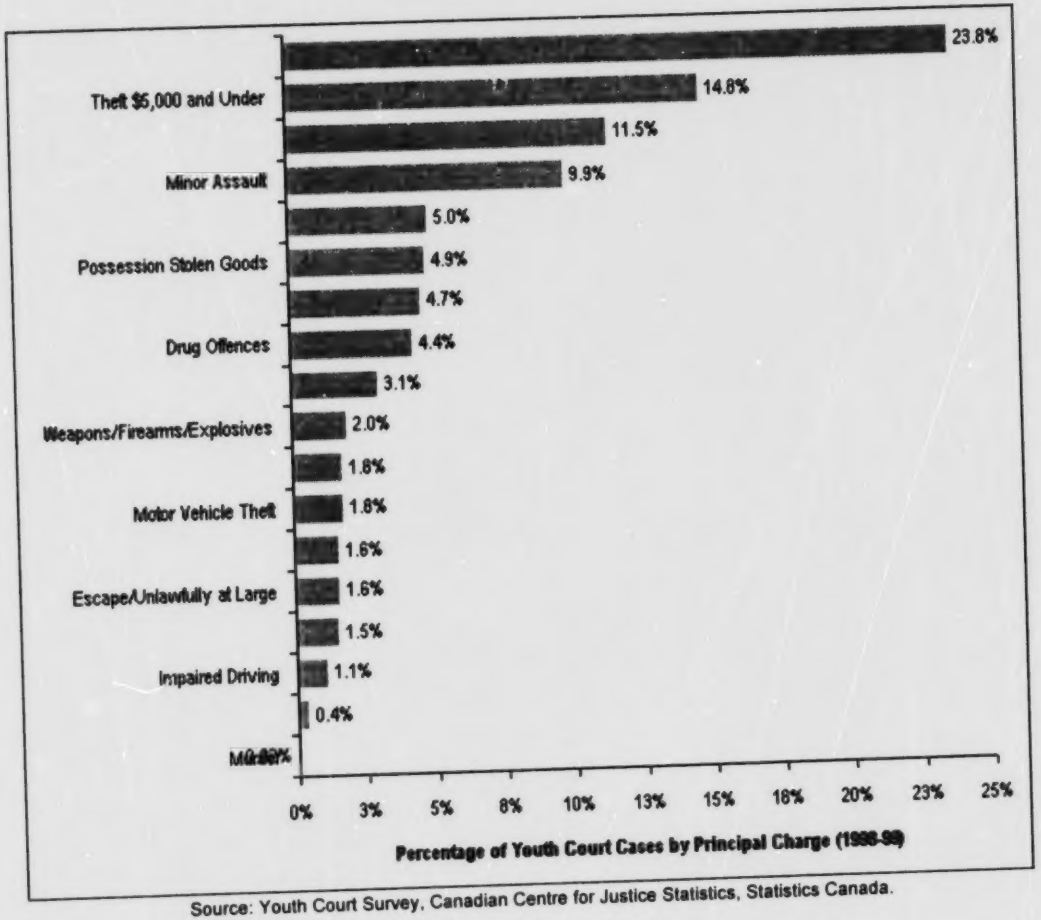
1996	452	1,386	1,256	4,183	522	1,937	2,230	7,506	**4,939**
1997	473	1,321	1,069	3,644	536	1,913	2,078	6,878	**4,543**
1998	475	1,314	1,004	3,350	571	1,936	2,050	6,600	**4,387**
1999	445	1,254	913	2,983	541	1,892	1,898	6,129	**4,072**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:
Rates for 'Total' are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).
Rates for 'Female' are based on 100,000 female youth population (12 to 17 years) and rates for 'Male' are based on 100,000 male youth population (12 to 17 years).

The most common youth court case is a violation of the administration of justice

Figure A11.



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Violations of administration of justice represent nearly one-quarter of all youth court cases.
- Apart from administration of justice offences, theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Violent offences (excluding minor assaults) account for about 12% of youth court cases.
- Murders account for 0.02% of all youth court cases.
- Females account for 21.1% of all cases, but for 27.9% of assaults (Youth Court Survey, Statistics Canada).

Note:
*The Administration of Justice category includes YOA offences and the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance. YOA offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody, and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large.

The most common youth court case is a violation of the administration of justice

Table A11.

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Minor Assault	10,906	11,280	11,173	10,535	10,545
Aggravated Assault / Weapon	4,062	4,007	4,250	4,897	4,978
Robbery	2,338	2,630	2,849	3,398	3,263
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	2,684	2,406	2,192	2,113	2,091
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	2,195	1,923	1,746	1,818	1,743
Murder	30	28	32	48	26
Theft $5,000 and Under / $1,000 and Under*	16,740	19,709	19,113	17,634	15,809
Break & Enter	14,035	13,132	13,407	13,409	12,251
Possession of Stolen Goods	7,267	6,711	6,477	5,938	5,208

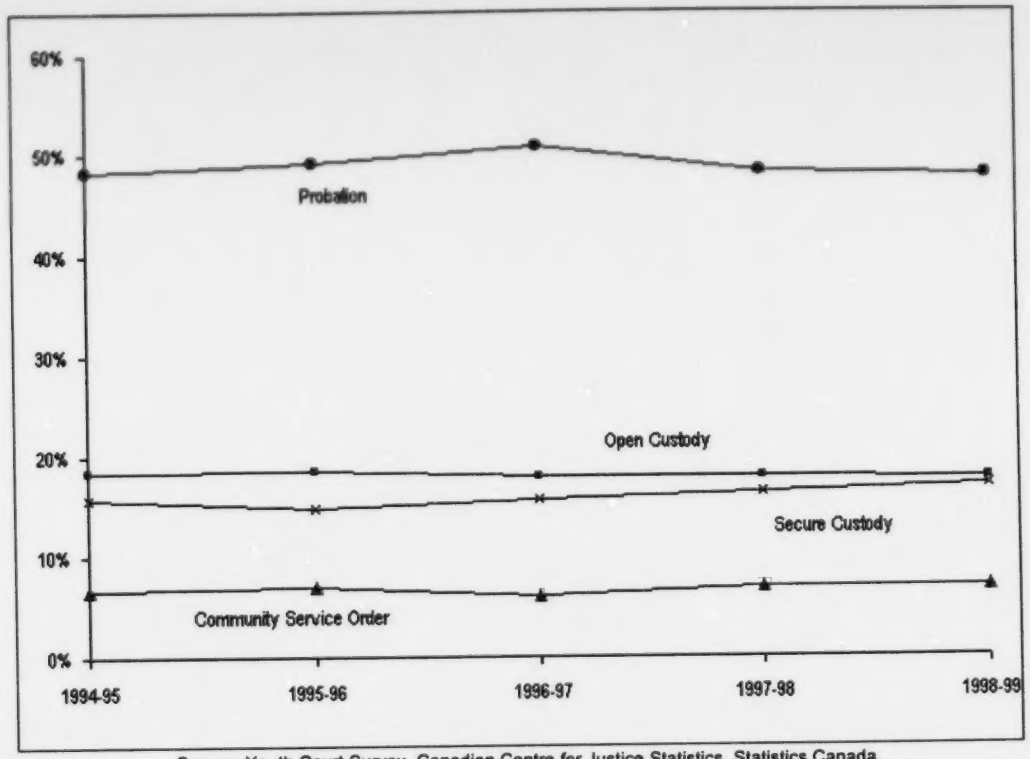
Mischief / Damage	5,847	5,568	5,714	5,463	5,336
Theft Over $5,000 / Over $1,000*	4,088	2,805	2,591	2,591	1,966
Frauds / Forgery / False Pretence	1,798	1,755	1,720	1,596	1,598
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,526	1,341	1,195	1,566	1,907
Arson	400	462	422	428	389
Administration of Justice**	21,223	22,341	22,089	25,147	25,355
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	2,065	2,051	2,011	1,904	1,670
Impaired Driving / Other Motor Vehicle	1,343	1,282	1,206	1,269	1,133
Drug Offences***	4,522	4,897	5,353	4,549	4,716
Other	6,674	6,699	6,525	6,579	6,681
Total	**109,743**	**111,027**	**110,065**	**110,882**	**106,665**

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
*The monetary limit for theft was raised from $1,000 to $5,000 as of February 15, 1995.
**The Administration of Justice category includes YOA offences and the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance. YOA offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody, and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large.
***The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, which replaced both the *Narcotic Control Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*, came into effect in May 1994.

Probation is the most common youth court disposition

Figure A12.



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The use of probation for young offenders has consistently accounted for about one-half of youth court dispositions during the period from 1994-95 to 1998-99.
- The use of open custody has remained relatively stable at about 18% while the use of secure custody dispositions has increased slightly for the past three years.
- Community service order dispositions have remained stable, between 6% and 7%, over the five-year period.
- Females are more likely to receive a community disposition whereas males are more likely to receive a custody disposition.

Note:
Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designated as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but the residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. In secure custody facilities, often called Youth Detention Centres, the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly controlled.

When a case has more than one charge, it is categorized according to the "most serious disposition" that results from the charges.

Probation is the most common youth court disposition

Table A12.

Type of Case	Gender	Year				
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
		Percentage				
Probation	Female	55.1	55.8	57.3	54.2	53.6
	Male	46.7	47.6	49.3	46.7	46.4
	Total	**48.2**	**49.1**	**50.8**	**48.2**	**47.9**
Open Custody	Female	14.2	14.5	15.3	15.5	15.6
	Male	19.2	19.3	18.7	18.7	18.4
	Total	**18.4**	**18.5**	**18.1**	**18.1**	**17.9**
Secure Custody	Female	8.7	8.9	10.0	11.4	12.2
	Male	17.1	16.2	17.0	17.6	18.3

	Total	**15.7**	**14.9**	**15.7**	**16.4**	**17.1**
Community Service Order	Female	8.9	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.4
	Male	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.8	6.6
	Total	**6.6**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**7.0**	**6.9**
Fine	Female	5.4	5.1	3.8	4.7	4.3
	Male	6.2	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.0
	Total	**6.0**	**5.8**	**4.8**	**5.8**	**5.7**
Other*	Female	7.6	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.9
	Male	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Total	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.5**

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

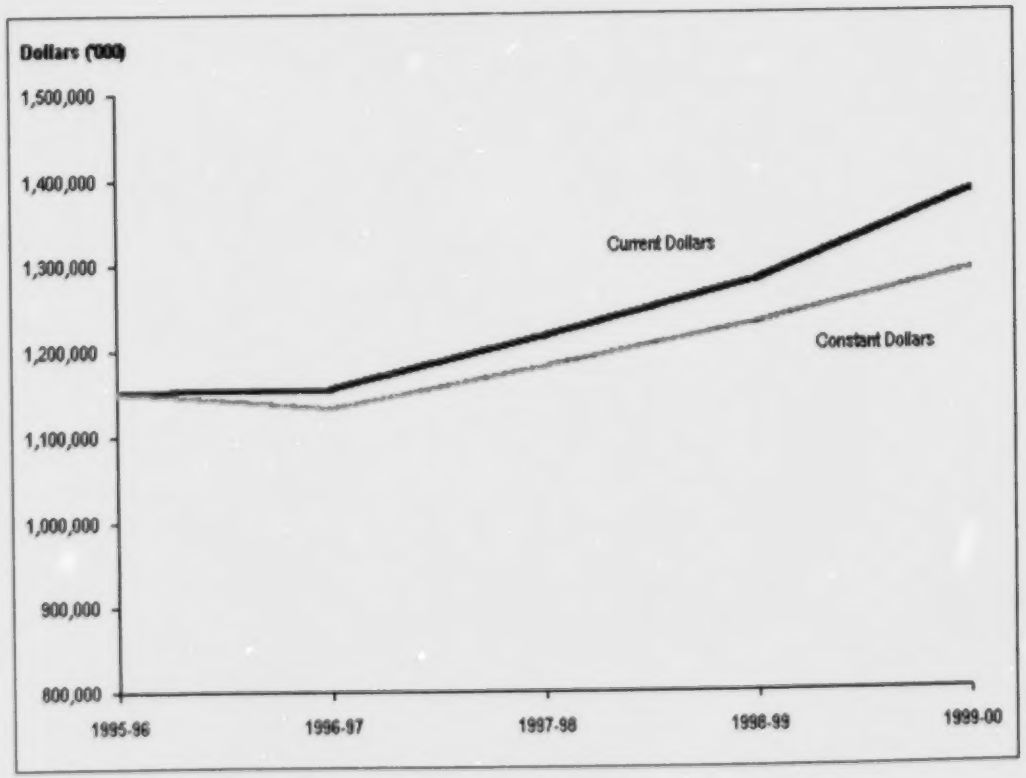
*Other includes compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counselling programs.

Section B.

Corrections Administration

Federal expenditures on corrections have increased

Figure B1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

- Current expenditures on federal corrections in Canada total about $1.36 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections increased from 1995-96 to 1999-00 (in both current and constant dollars).
- Federal expenditures on corrections represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures follow a similar increasing pattern, totalling a little more than $1.1 billion in 1997-98.

Note:

The expenditures for the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).
Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992=100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1995-96, using March Consumer Price Index values.

Federal expenditures on corrections have increased

Table B1.

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 1995-96 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	$'000			$	$'000			$
1995-96								
NPB	25,800	–	25,800	0.87	25,800	–	25,800	0.87
CSC	949,238	178,013	1,127,251	37.99	949,238	178,013	1,127,251	37.99

Total	975,038	178,013	1,153,051	38.86		975,038	178,013	1,153,051	38.86
1996-97									
NPB	24,400	–	24,400	0.81		23,923	–	23,923	0.80
CSC	971,850	159,670	1,131,520	37.73		952,847	156,548	1,109,395	37.00
Total	996,250	159,670	1,155,920	38.56		976,770	156,548	1,133,318	37.79
1997-98									
NPB	24,700	–	24,700	0.82		23,994	–	23,994	0.79
CSC	1,028,145	163,278	1,191,423	39.39		998,742	158,609	1,157,351	38.26
Total	1,052,845	163,278	1,216,123	40.21		1,022,736	158,609	1,181,345	39.06
1998-99									
NPB	26,100	–	26,100	0.86		25,099	–	25,099	0.82
CSC	1,118,287	137,271	1,255,558	41.18		1,075,394	132,006	1,207,400	39.60
Total	1,144,387	137,271	1,281,658	42.03		1,100,493	132,006	1,232,498	40.42
1999-00									
NPB	28,300	–	28,300	0.92		26,418	–	26,418	0.86
CSC	1,245,429	111,291	1,356,720	40.50		1,162,621	103,891	1,266,513	37.81
Total	1,273,729	111,291	1,385,020	41.42		1,189,040	103,891	1,292,931	38.67

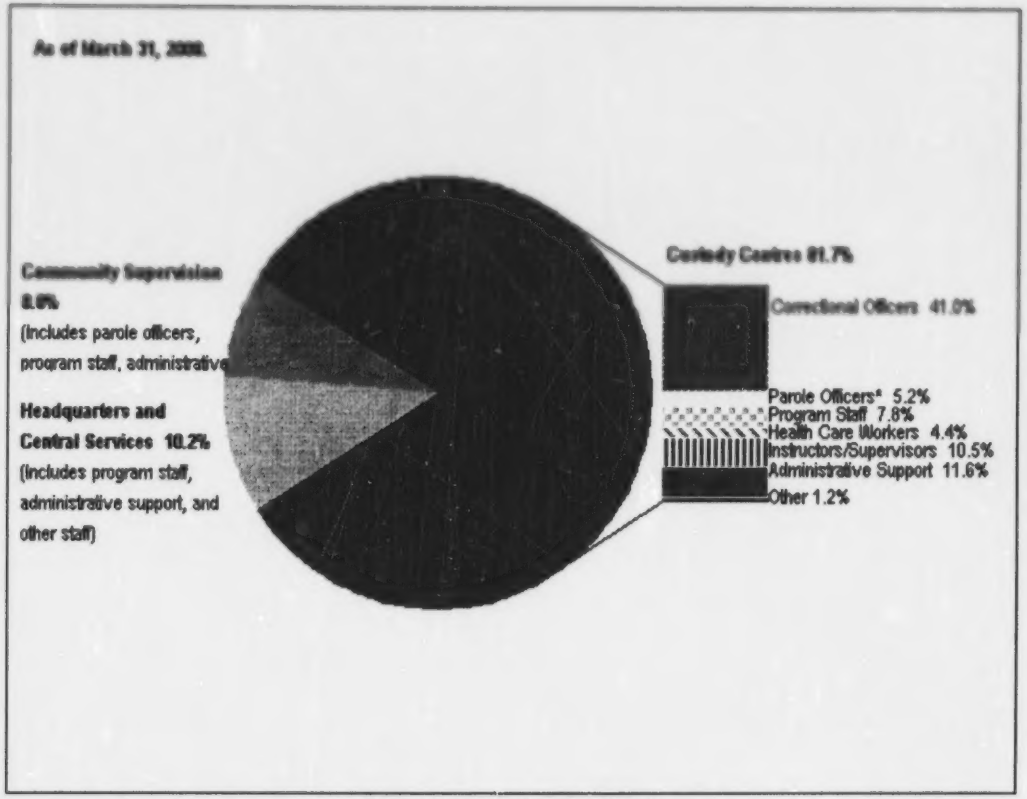
Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

Note:

Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to Total.
Per capita cost is calculated by dividing the total expenditures by the total Canadian population and thus represents the cost per Canadian for federal correctional services.
Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992=100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1995-96, using March Consumer Price Index values.

CSC staff are concentrated in custody centres

Figure B2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 14,000.
- About 82% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

Note:

*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

CSC staff are concentrated in custody centres

Table B2.

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services		
Administrative Support	951	6.8
Program Staff	345	2.5
Other	128	0.9
Custody Centres		
Correctional Officers	5,732	41.0
Parole Officers*	733	5.2
Program Staff	1,096	7.8
Health Care Workers	612	4.4
Instructors / Supervisors	1,464	10.5
Administrative Support	1,622	11.6
Other	163	1.2
Community Supervision		
Parole Officers	648	4.6

Program Staff	90	0.6
Administrative Support	377	2.7
Other	7	0.1
Total	**13,968**	**100.0**

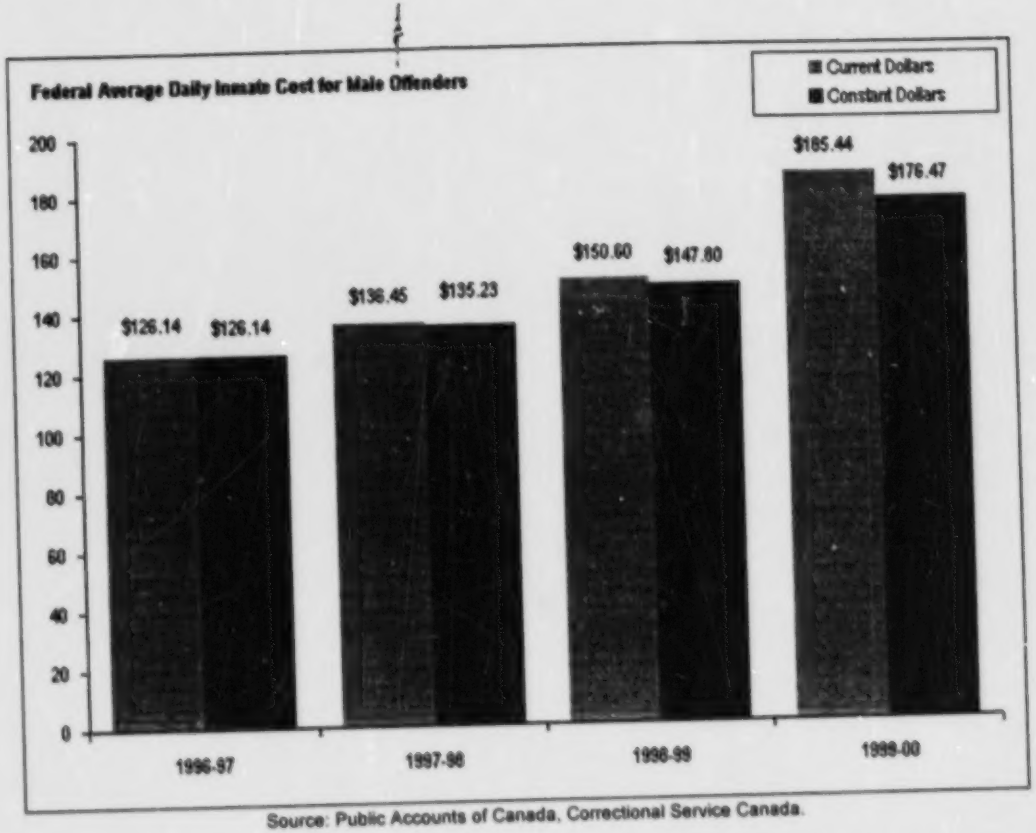
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers include all indeterminate, term and casual employees active on March 31, 2000.
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

The cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary is rising

Figure B3.



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 1999-00, the cost per male inmate averaged $185.44 per day, or about $67,686 per year.
- The federal average daily inmate cost increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 (in both current and constant dollars).
- The cost of maintaining female offenders has risen from $109,870 in 1997-98 to $115,465 in 1999-00.
- In 1999-00, the daily cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was much higher for female offenders than for male offenders ($316.34 and $185.44, respectively).

Note:

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions (excluding Community Correctional Centres) such as salaries, but excludes employee benefit plan contributions, capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that

conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).
Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable.

The cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary is rising

Table B3.

Year	Institutional Operating Costs for Male Offenders		Total Days Stay	Average Daily Male Inmate Cost	
	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars		Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
	$'000	$'000		$	$
1996-97	668,173	668,173	5,296,880	126.14	126.14
1997-98	680,369	674,300	4,986,265	136.45	135.23
1998-99	724,841	711,326	4,812,890	150.60	147.80
1999-00	872,331	830,791	4,707,770	185.44	176.47

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

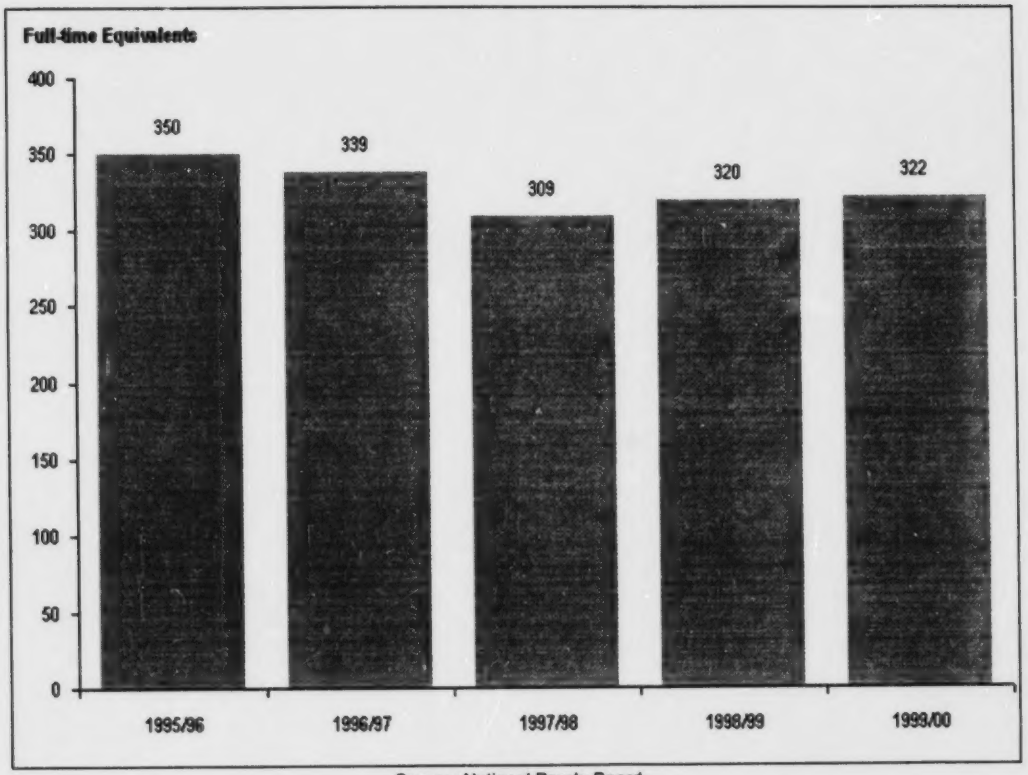
Note:

Total days stay is calculated by multiplying the federal average incarcerated population by 365.
Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable.

The number of National Parole Board members and

staff has fluctuated

Figure B4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full time equivalents used by the National Parole Board decreased from 1996 to 1998, but increased in 1999 and remained stable in 2000.
- The pattern was evident for both Board members and staff.

The number of National Parole Board members and staff has fluctuated

Table B4.

	Full Time Equivalents				
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Business Lines					
Conditional Release	246	235	215	224	222
Clemency and Pardons	28	28	25	26	26
Corporate Management	76	76	69	70	74
Total	**350**	**339**	**309**	**320**	**322**
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	46	46	44	44	45
Part-time Board Members	22	18	16	16	15
Staff	282	275	249	260	262
Total	**350**	**339**	**309**	**320**	**322**

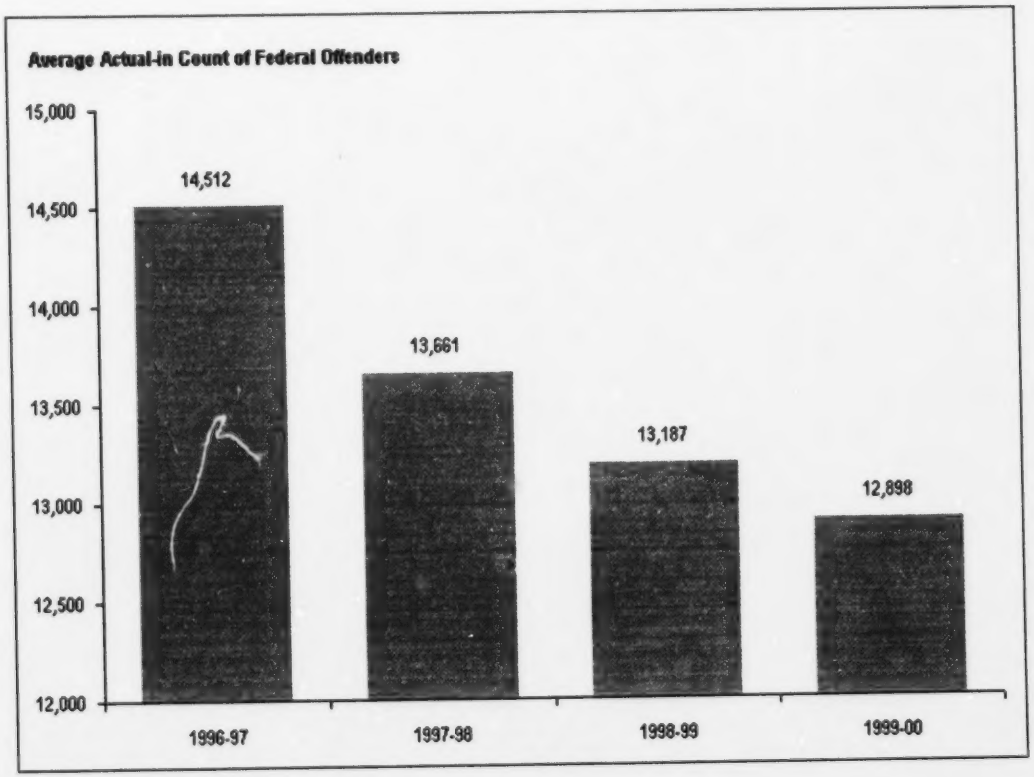
Source: National Parole Board.

Section C.

Offender Population

The number of federal offenders in custody has declined

Figure C1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The federal offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 1998-99.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 while the remand population increased during this period.

The number of federal offenders in custody has declined

Table C1.

Year	Federal Offenders	Provincial/Territorial Offenders				
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention	Total	**Total**
1995-96	–	14,249	5,266	215	19,730	–
1996-97	14,512	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	**34,373**
1997-98	13,661	12,889	6,109	247	19,245	**32,906**
1998-99	13,187	12,490	6,472	271	19,233	**32,420**
1999-00	12,898	–	–	–	–	–

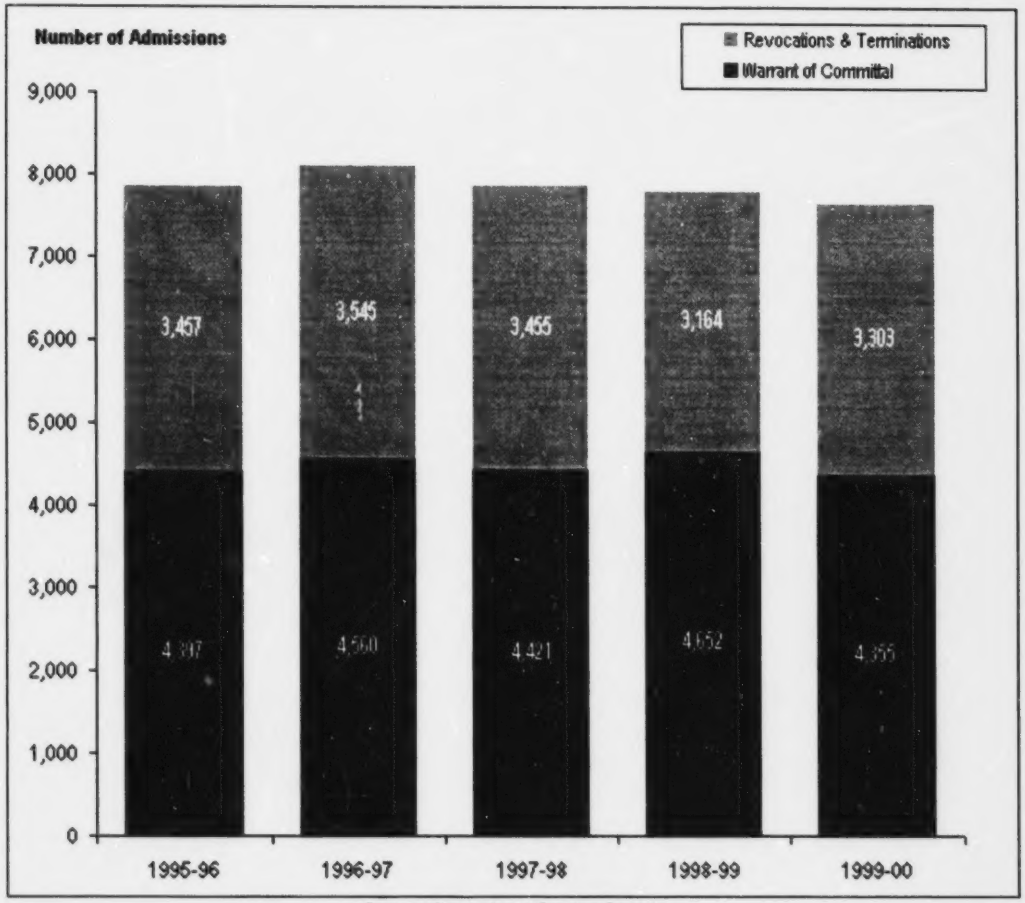
Source: Correctional Service Canada; Adult Correctional Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

The federal monthly average incarcerated population includes federal offenders in federal institutions or in provincial institutions.
– Data not available.

Admissions to federal custody have declined

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions to federal custody decreased from 1996-97 to 1999-00.

- The number of female admissions to federal custody has been steadily increasing since 1995-96, while the number of male admissions has been decreasing.

Note:

Admission data refer to the flow of offenders into the correctional system during each fiscal year rather than actual counts (i.e., the same offender may be included more than once in annual admission totals).

Admissions to federal custody have declined

Table C2.

	1995-97		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
Type of Admission	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Warrant of Committal										
1st Federal Sentence	136	3,137	166	3,250	182	3,088	213	3,211	214	2,942
All Others	12	1,112	15	1,129	16	1,135	18	1,210	14	1,185
Total	148	4,249	181	4,379	198	4,223	231	4,421	228	4,127
Revocations										
Revoked with Offence	26	1,136,,,	24	1,012	23	1,000	27	1,095	35	1,067

Revoked without Offence	46	2,098	59	2,274	62	2,225	63	1,855	59	1,987
Other Revocations	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2
Total	72	3,235	83	3,286	85	3,227	90	2,953	94	3,056
Terminations*	4	37	4	30	1	16	0	11	3	8
Other**	15	95	11	131	2	126	12	101	12	132
	239	**7,616**	**279**	**7,826**	**286**	**7,592**	**333**	**7,486**	**337**	**7,323**
Total Admissions	**7,855**		**8,105**		**7,878**		**7,819**		**7,660**	

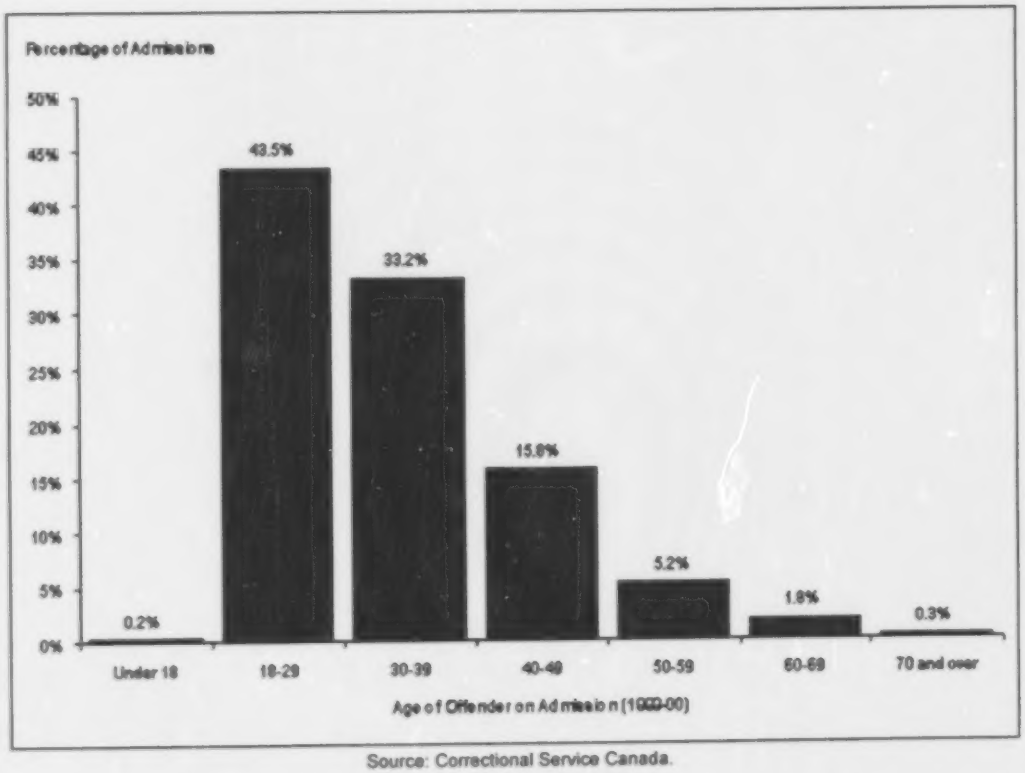
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*Terminations occur when the National Parole Board decides to end a conditional release previously granted and re-incarcerate an offender based on factors other than the offender's behaviour, such as lack of space in a program or half-way house.
**Other includes transfers and interruption of release.

The majority of federal offenders admitted are in their 20s and 30s

Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two out of five offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction are between the ages of 18 and 29.
- The median age of the population at admission is 31 years of age.
- The distribution of age at admission is similar for both males and females.

The majority of federal offenders admitted are in their 20s and 30s

Table C3.

	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
Age on Admission	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 18	2	5	0	14	1	8	0	11	1	8
Percent	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
18 to 29	63	1,870	79	1,906	74	1,869	93	1,954	108	1,788
Percent	42.6	44.0	43.6	43.5	37.4	44.3	40.3	44.2	47.4	43.3
30 to 39	44	1,444	77	1,461	67	1,389	96	1,419	77	1,370
Percent	29.7	34.0	42.5	33.4	33.8	32.9	41.6	32.1	33.8	33.2
40 to 49	34	580	20	668	45	636	28	670	33	653
Percent	23.0	13.7	11.0	15.3	22.7	15.1	12.1	15.2	14.5	15.8
50 to 59	5	251	3	233	9	228	12	266	6	219
Percent	3.4	5.9	1.7	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.2	6.2	2.6	5.3
60 to 69	0	77	0	86	2	73	2	82	3	74
Percent	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.8
70 and over	0	22	2	11	0	20	0	19	0	15

Percent	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
	148	4,249	181	4,379	198	4,223	231	4,421	228	4,127
Total	4,397		4,560		4,421		4,652		4,355	

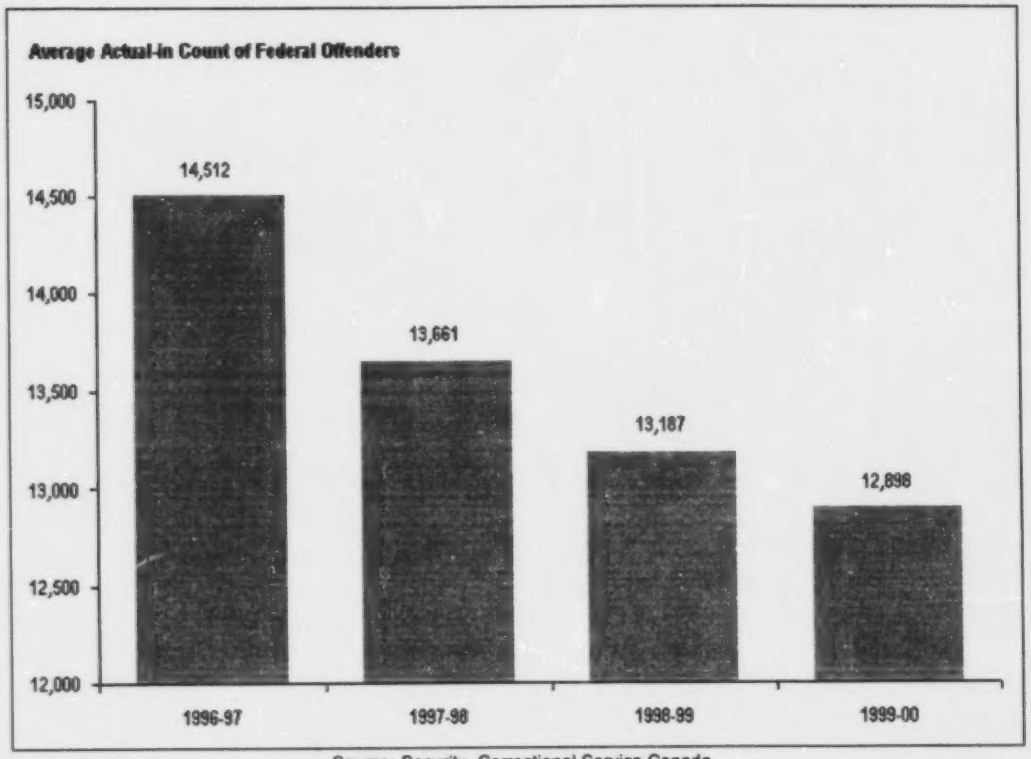
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Escapes from federal custody

Figure C4.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 1999-00 represented less than 1% of the total average inmate population.
- Almost all escapes (95%) occur from minimum security facilities.
- In 1999-00, there was only one escape of a female offender and it was from a minimum security facility.

Note:

An escaped inmate refers to an inmate who leaves the penitentiary without authorization or leaves the lawful custody of an escort.

Escapes from federal custody

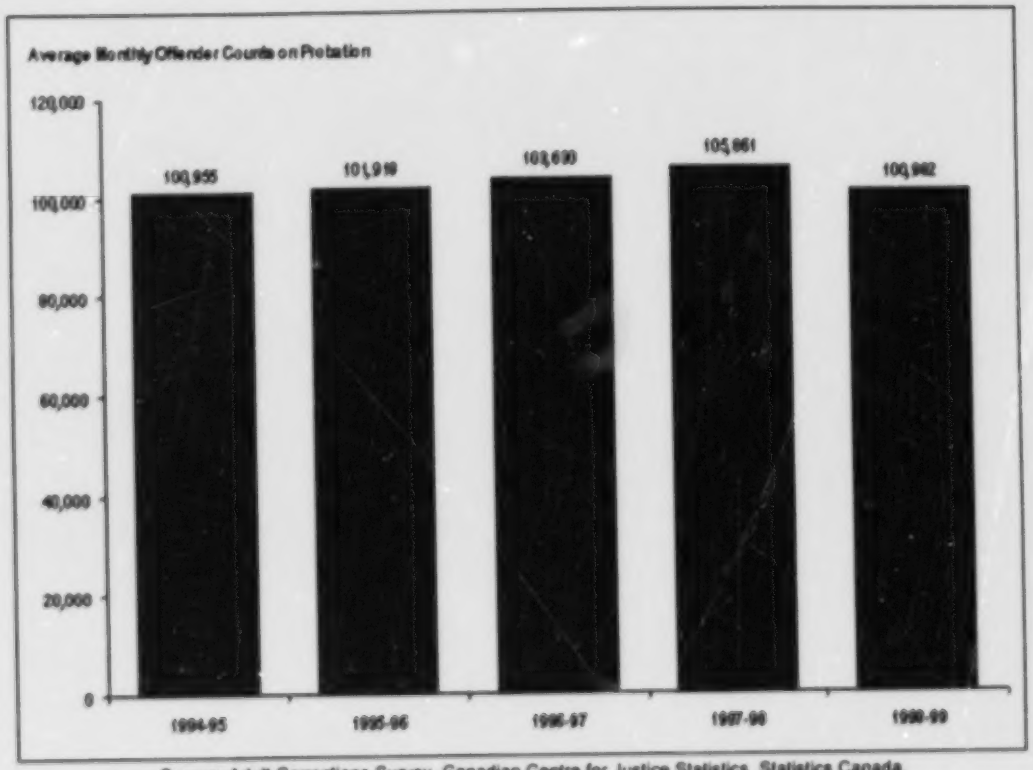
Table C4.

Type of Escapes	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Escapes from Multi-level and Maximum Security Level Institutions	1	9	1	3	2
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	6	2	3	5	3
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	51	47	66	106	91
Total	**58**	**58**	**70**	**114**	**96**

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

Provincial / territorial probation counts decreased in 199899

Figure C5.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The total number of offenders on probation is almost 101,000.
- Having increased in the previous three years, probation counts declined in 1998-99.

Provincial / territorial probation counts decreased in 199899

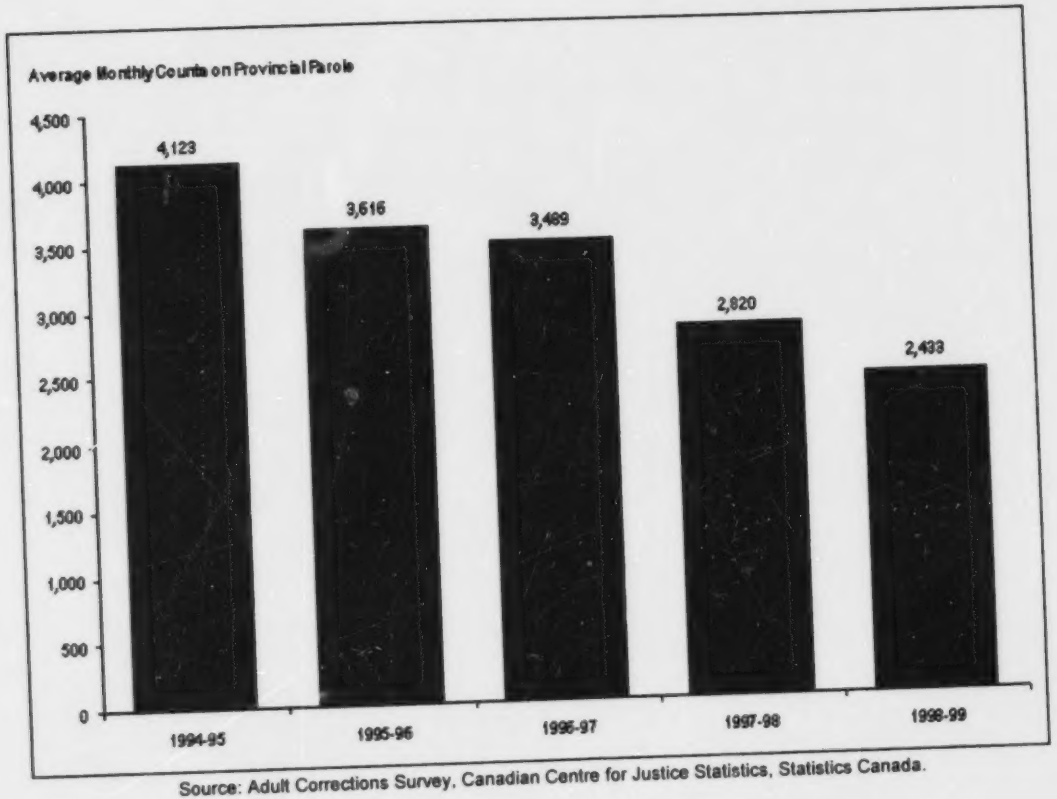
Table C5.

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Percent Change
1994-95	100,955	--
1995-96	101,918	1.0
1996-97	103,630	1.7
1997-98	105,861	2.2
1998-99	100,982	-4.6

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

The number of offenders on provincial parole has declined

Figure C6.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1994-95 to 1998-99.

Note:

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

The number of offenders on provincial parole has declined

Table C6.

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole			
	Provincial Boards	National Parole Board*	**Total**	Percent Change
1994-95	3,676	447	**4,123**	--
1995-96	3,212	404	**3,616**	-12.3
1996-97	3,146	343	**3,489**	-3.5
1997-98	2,507	313	**2,820**	-19.2
1998-99	2,147	286	**2,433**	-13.7

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

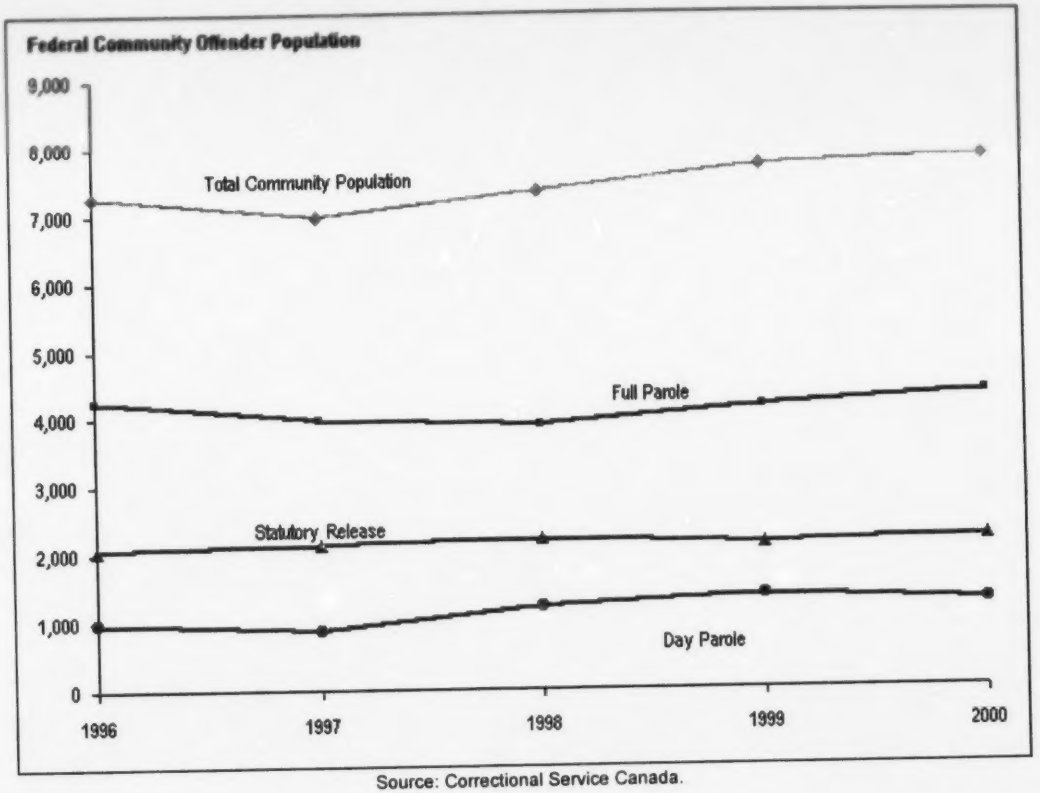
Note:

*The data represent the number of provincial offenders in the community who are released on the authority of the National Parole Board and supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada.

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

The supervised federal offender population in the community has increased

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The supervised federal offender population in the community decreased from 1996 to 1997 but increased in the past three years.
- The number of day paroles increased from 1997 to 1999, but decreased in 2000.
- The number of full paroles decreased from 1996 to 1998, but increased in the last two years.
- The general pattern holds true for male and female offenders.

Note:

Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.
Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

The supervised federal offender population in the community has increased

Table C7.

	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders											
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			Percent Change
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Both	Both
1996	37	928	228	4,011	37	2,026	302	6,965	7,267	--
1997	39	824	260	3,725	26	2,101	325	6,650	6,975	-4.0
1998	66	1,141	271	3,642	31	2,197	368	6,980	7,348	5.3
1999	85	1,292	287	3,881	39	2,112	411	7,285	7,696	4.7
2000	83	1,192	334	4,013	35	2,184	452	7,389	7,841	1.9

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

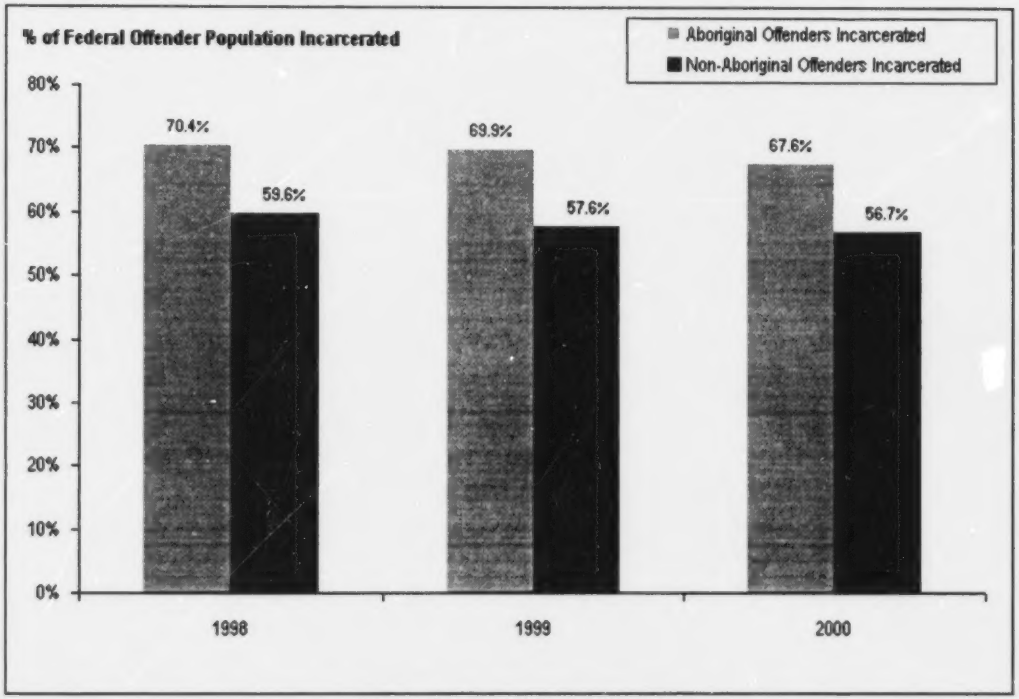
Note:

These cases reflect the number of offenders on active supervision on March 31 of each year.

Offenders whose conditional release has been suspended are not included nor are those who have been deported.

Over two-thirds of Aboriginal offenders under federal sentence are incarcerated

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2000, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was greater for Aboriginal offenders (67.6%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (56.7%).

- During the past three years the proportion of Aboriginal offenders incarcerated has decreased.
- Slightly more than half of female Aboriginal offenders are incarcerated, and this proportion has changed little over the past three years.

Note:

Aboriginal people represent almost 15% of the federal offender population but only about 3% of the general population in Canada.

Over two-thirds of Aboriginal offenders under federal sentence are incarcerated

Table C8.

Status	1998			1999			2000		
	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Total	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Total	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Total
Incarcerated									
Female	57	267	324	71	284	355	84	258	342
Percent	52.8	41.3	43.0	54.6	40.8	43.0	54.5	36.9	40.1
Male	2,040	11,074	13,114	2,151	10,625	12,776	2,095	10,379	12,474
Percent	71.1	60.2	61.7	70.5	58.2	60.0	68.3	57.5	59.1
Total	2,097	11,341	13,438	2,222	10,909	13,131	2,179	10,637	12,816

Percent	70.4	59.6	61.1	69.9	57.6	59.3	67.6	56.7	58.3
Community									
Female	51	379	430	59	412	471	70	441	511
Percent	47.2	58.7	57.0	45.4	59.2	57.0	45.5	63.1	59.9
Male	829	7,308	8,137	899	7,626	8,525	973	7,676	8,649
Percent	28.9	39.8	38.3	29.5	41.8	40.0	31.7	42.5	40.9
Total	880	7,687	8,567	958	8,038	8.996	1,043	8,117	9,160
Percent	29.6	40.4	38.9	30.1	42.4	40.7	32.4	43.3	41.7
Female	108	646	754	130	696	826	154	699	853
Male	2,869	18,382	21,251	3,050	18,251	21,301	3,068	18,055	21,123
Total	**2,977**	**19,028**	**22,005**	**3,180**	**18,947**	**22,127**	**3,222**	**18,754**	**21,976**

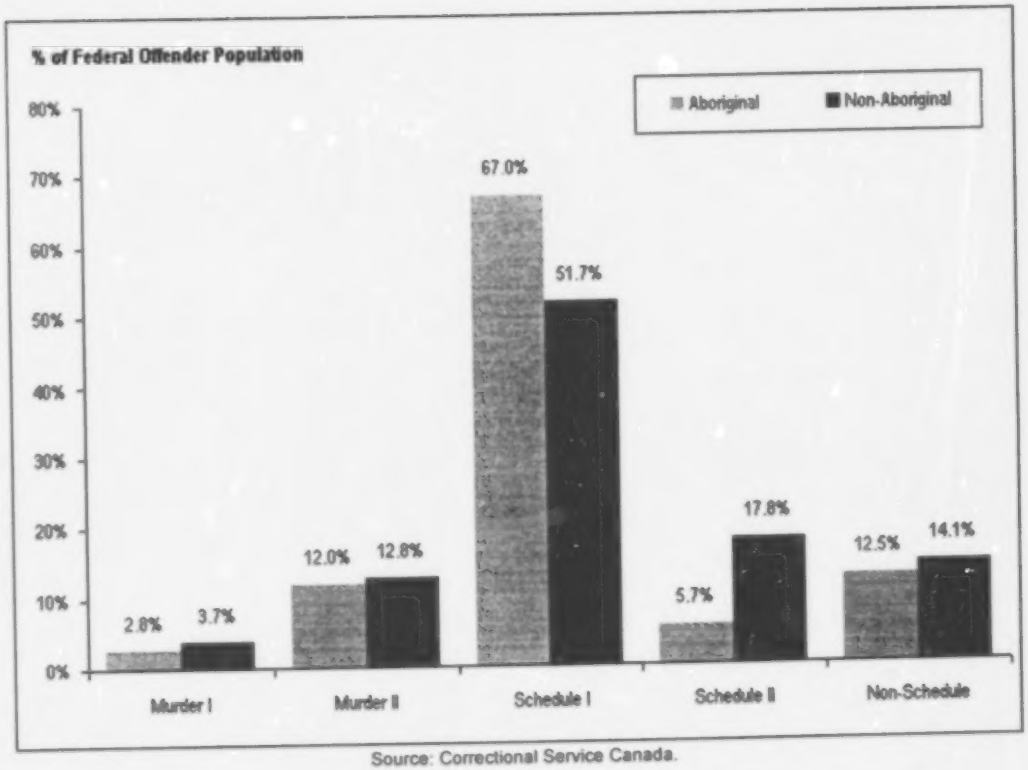
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.
The data reflect the number of offenders active on March 31 of each year.

Over 80% of Aboriginal offenders have committed a violent offence

Figure C9.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Aboriginal offenders are over-represented in the category of Schedule I offences. Sixty-seven percent of all Aboriginal offenders are classified as Schedule I offenders compared to 51.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Only 5.7% of Aboriginal offenders are classified as Schedule II offenders compared to 17.8% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Female Aboriginal offenders are more likely to commit a violent offence (64.9%) than non-Aboriginal women (45.5%).

Note:

Schedule I comprises sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*). These figures reflect the most serious category of offence committed by offenders.

Over 80% of Aboriginal offenders have committed a violent offence

Table C9. 2000

Offence Category	Offender Status				Total		
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal				
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Both
1st Degree Murder	1	89	16	666	17	755	772
Percent	0.7	2.9	2.3	3.7	2.0	3.6	3.5
2nd Degree Murder	15	375	90	2,290	105	2,665	2,770
Percent	9.9	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.2	12.7	12.6
Schedule I	82	2,091	217	9,427	299	11,518	11,817
Percent	54.3	67.6	30.6	52.5	34.7	54.7	53.9
Schedule II	47	137	278	3,052	325	3,189	3,514
Percent	31.1	4.4	39.2	17.0	37.7	15.2	16.0
Non-Schedule	6	401	109	2,520	115	2,921	3,036

Percent	4.0	13.0	15.4	14.0	13.4	13.9	13.9
	151	3,093	710	17,955	861	21,048	21,909
Total		3,244		18,665			21,909

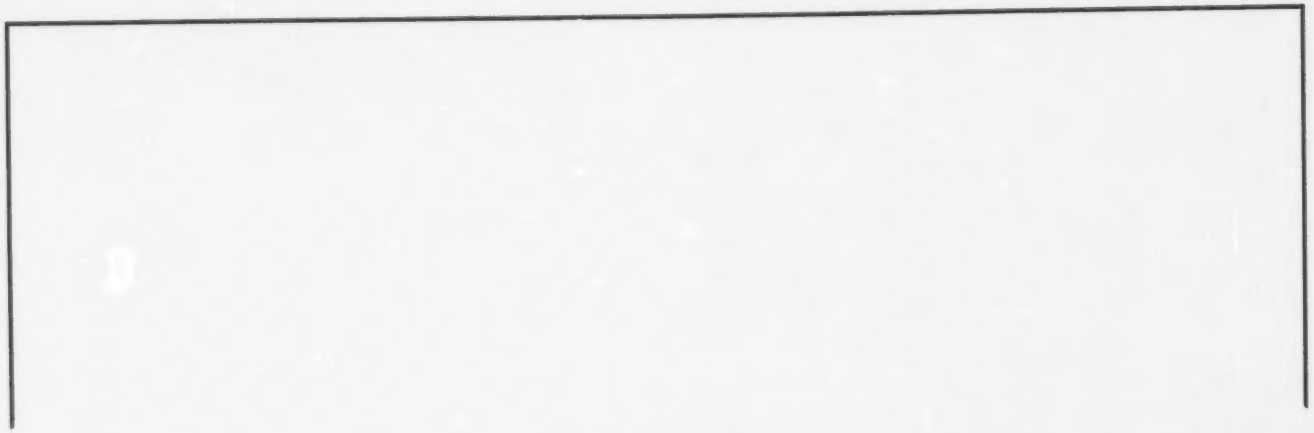
Source: Correctional Service Canada

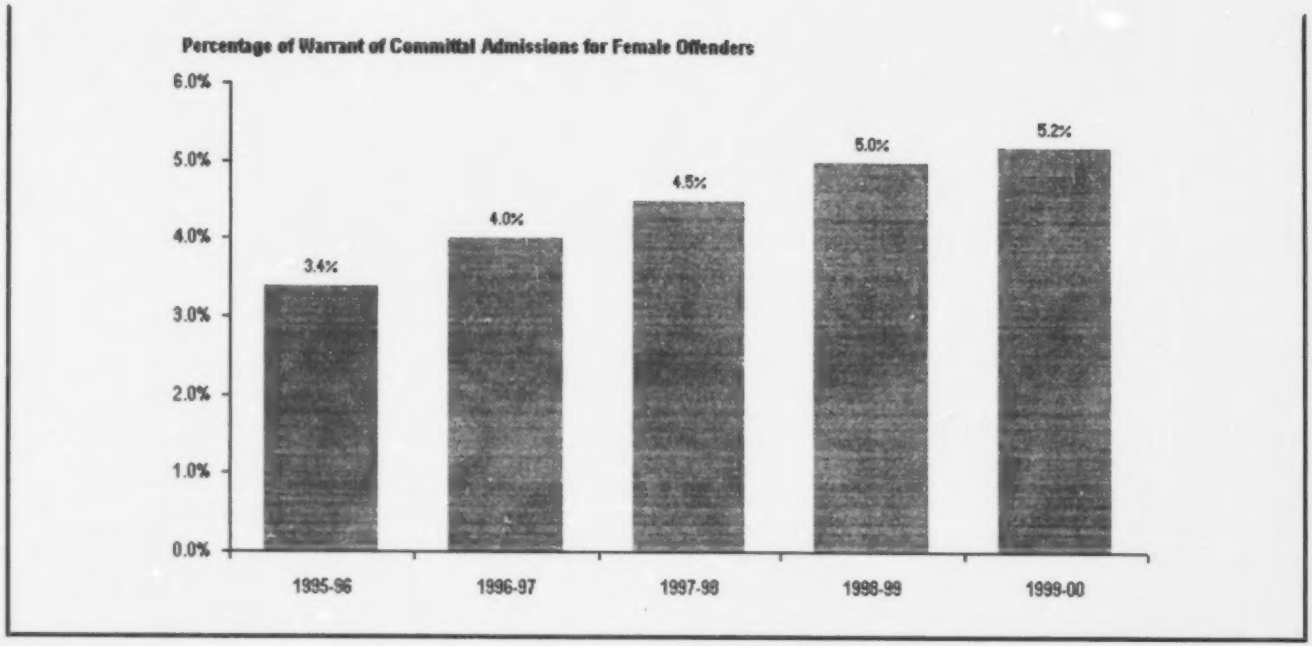
Note:

Schedule I comprises sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, and those temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.
These figures are based on the offender population as of June 18, 2000.

The proportion of women admitted to federal custody has risen

Figure C10.





Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Admissions were 54% higher for females in 1999-00 than in 1995-96. The number increased from 148 to 228 over the five year period.
- Overall, female admissions to custody continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 5.2%).

Note:

A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted on the first federal sentence or at the beginning of a new sentence after the completion of any prior federal sentence.

The proportion of women admitted to federal custody has risen

Table C10.

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total Admissions
	Male		Female		
	Number	%	Number	%	
1995-96	4,249	96.6	148	3.4	**4,397**
1996-97	4,379	96.0	181	4.0	**4,560**
1997-98	4,223	95.5	198	4.5	**4,421**
1998-99	4,421	95.0	231	5.0	**4,652**
1999-00	4,127	94.8	228	5.2	**4,355**

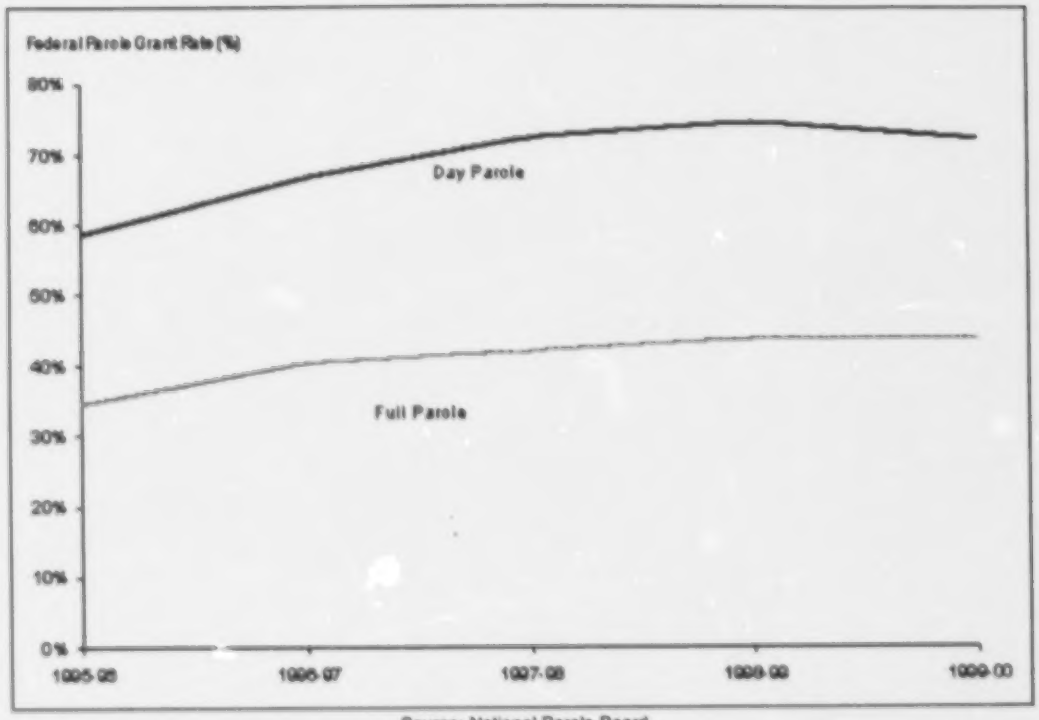
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Section D.

Conditional Release

The federal parole grant rate has levelled

Figure D1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 1999-00, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 72.3% and 43.7%, respectively.
- The number of day paroles granted increased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and decreased slightly in 1999-00.
- The number of full paroles granted increased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and remained stable in 1999-00.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.
Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or

statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

The federal parole grant rate has levelled

Table D1.

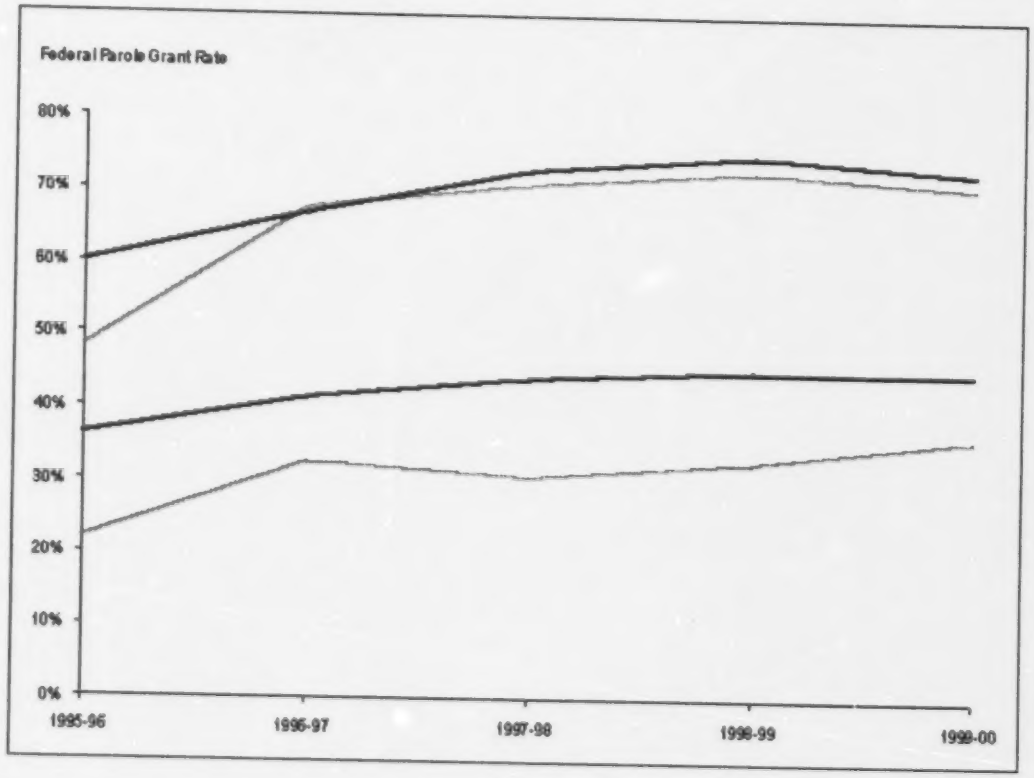
Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Day Parole	1995-96	92	3,069	50	2,172	64.8	58.6	58.7
	1996-97	106	2,590	15	1,327	87.6	66.1	66.8
	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.2
	1998-99	218	3,583	27	1,272	89.0	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	228	3,610	40	1,430	85.1	71.6	72.3
Full Parole	1995-96	94	1,860	75	3,640	55.6	33.8	34.5
	1996-97	111	1,634	32	2,561	77.6	39.0	40.2
	1997-98	120	1,859	69	2,643	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,656	68.4	42.5	43.7

1999-00	193	1,976	85	2,706	69.4	42.2	43.7

Source: National Parole Board.

The federal full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders is increasing

Figure D2.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders has increased significantly over the last several years. However, the rate was 8.9% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders in 1999-00.
- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders in 1999-00 was 2.1% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.
Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

The federal full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders is increasing

Table D2.

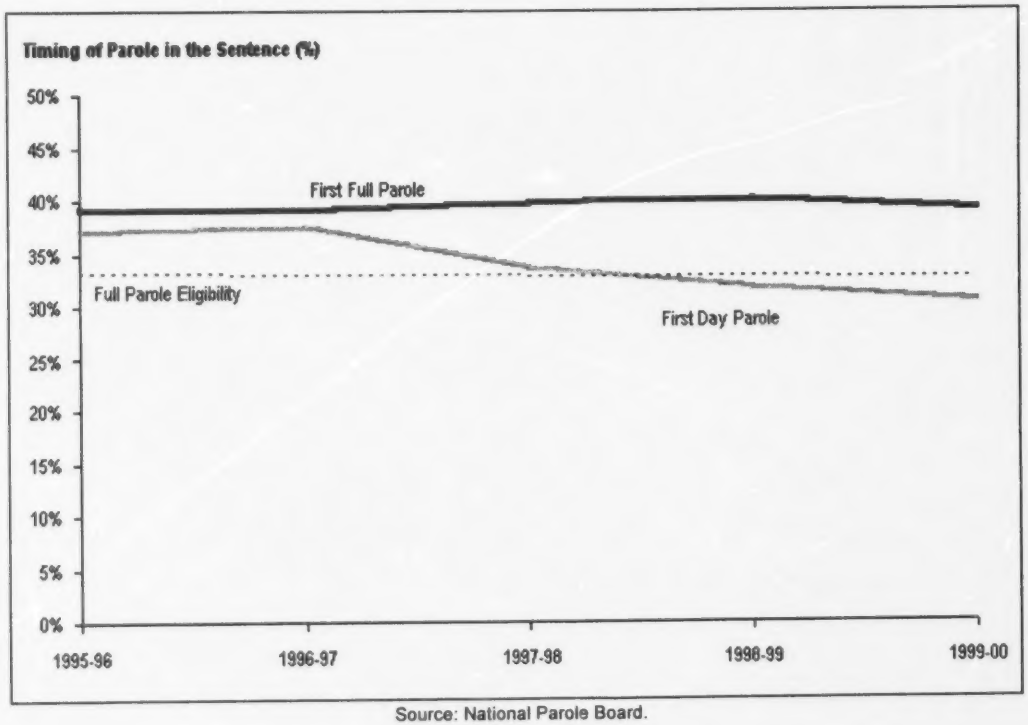
Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			**Total Number Granted/Denied**
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	1995-96	265	287	48.0	2,896	1,935	59.9	**5,383**
	1996-97	294	142	67.4	2,402	1,200	66.7	**4,038**
	1997-98	477	199	70.6	3,168	1,201	72.5	**5,045**

	1998-99	524	196	72.8	3,277	1,103	74.8		5,100
	1999-00	509	213	70.5	3,329	1,257	72.6		5,308
Full Parole	1995-96	133	482	21.6	1,821	3,233	36.0		5,669
	1996-97	157	324	32.6	1,588	2,269	41.2		4,338
	1997-98	178	410	30.3	1,801	2,302	43.9		4,691
	1998-99	207	424	32.8	1,909	2,303	45.3		4,843
	1999-00	232	412	36.0	1,937	2,379	44.9		4,960

Source: National Parole Board.

Offenders granted full parole serve about 40% of their sentence prior to starting full parole

Figure D3.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of time served until full parole was 39.2% in 1999-00. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1995-96.
- In 1999-00, male offenders served slightly more of their sentences than females prior to beginning their full parole supervision period (39.4% compared to 37.1%).
- Male offenders served 31.1% of their sentences whereas female offenders served 23.7% of their sentences prior to being released on day parole in 1999-00.
- Over the last five years, female offenders have served an average of 2.9% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 8.3% less before first federal day parole than male offenders (36.8% compared to 39.7% and 26.4% compared to 34.7%, respectively).

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.
Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

Offenders granted full parole serve about 40% of their sentence prior to starting full parole

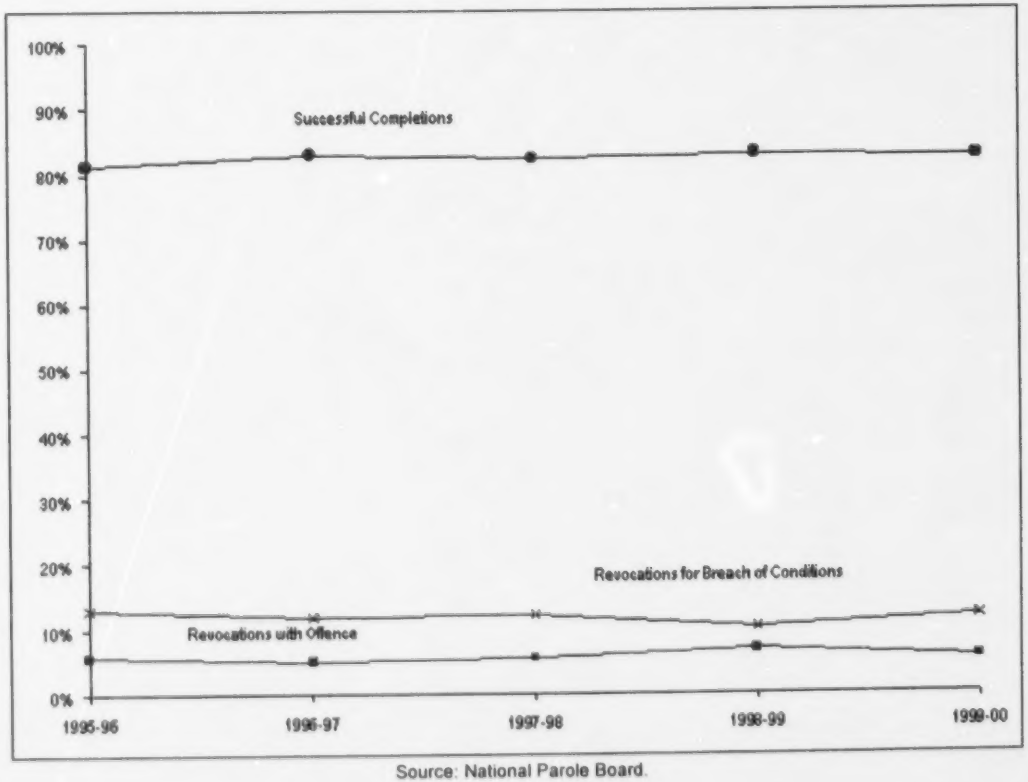
Table D3.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Percentage					
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.5	34.0	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.1	32.3	**31.9**	39.2	40.2	**40.1**
1999-00	23.7	31.1	**30.5**	37.1	39.4	**39.2**

Source: National Parole Board.

The large majority of federal day paroles are successfully completed

Figure D4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed day parole has been over 80% in each of the last five years.
- Based upon the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed has increased during the last three years.
- In 1999-00, less than 5% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence, and less than 1% with a violent offence.
- In 1999-00, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for female offenders (87%) than for male offenders (82.2%).

Note:

A day parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

The large majority of federal day paroles are successfully completed

Table D4.

Federal Day Parole Outcome	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,682	81.2	2,316	83.1	2,528	82.4	2,894	83.0	3,118	82.5
Revocations for Breach of Conditions	431	13.0	331	11.9	371	12.1	355	10.2	451	11.9
Revocations with Non-Violent Offence	130	3.9	104	3.7	136	4.4	205	5.9	181	4.8
Revocations with Violent Offence	60	1.8	36	1.3	34	1.1	31	0.9	29	0.8
Total	**3,303**	**100.0**	**2,787**	**100.0**	**3,069**	**100.0**	**3,485**	**100.0**	**3,779**	**100.0**

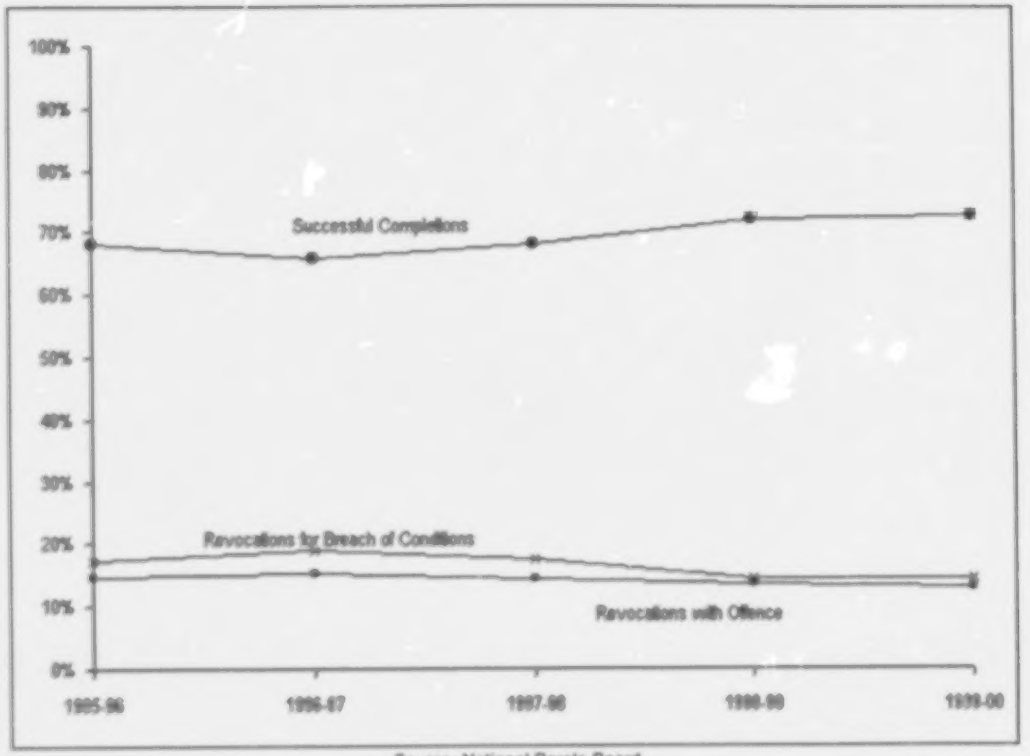
Source: National Parole Board

Note:

Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole. Eligibility for accelerated parole review cases occurs after the offender serves 6 months or 1/6 of the sentence, whichever is greater.
Violent offences include homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences.

The majority of federal full paroles are successfully completed

Figure D5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed full parole ranged from 66% to 73% over the past five years.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed increased in 1999-00 after dropping in each of the previous three years.
- In 1999-00, 11% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and less than 2% with a violent offence.
- In 1999-00, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for female offenders (85%) than for male offenders (70.7%).

Note:

A full parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which a portion of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less.

The majority of federal full paroles are successfully completed

Table D5.

Federal Full Parole Outcome	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1,497	68.2	1,255	65.8	1,200	68.0	1,165	72.2	1,221	72.8
Revocations for Breach of Conditions	379	17.3	362	19.0	311	17.6	232	14.4	240	14.3
Revocations with Non-Violent Offence	262	11.9	246	12.9	213	12.1	187	11.6	186	11.1
Revocations with Violent Offence	57	2.6	44	2.3	42	2.4	30	1.9	30	1.8
Total	**2,195**	**100.0**	**1,907**	**100.0**	**1,766**	**100.0**	**1,614**	**100.0**	**1,677**	**100.0**

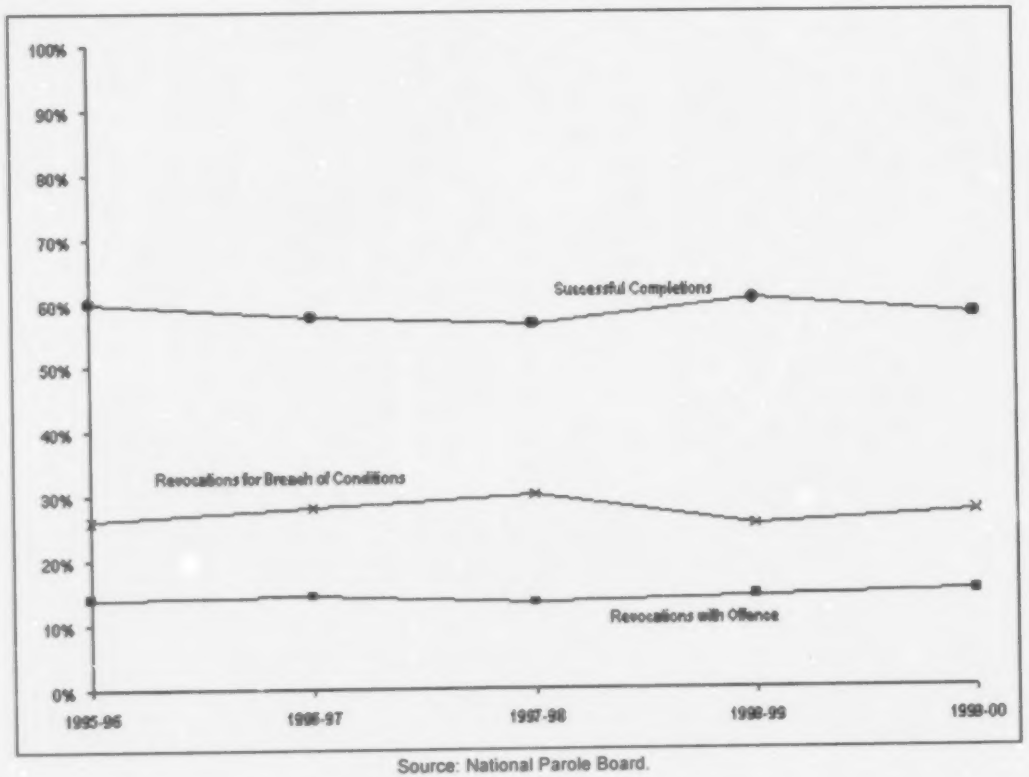
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

Violent offences include homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences.

The majority of statutory releases are successfully completed

Figure D6.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed statutory release ranged from 57% to 60% over the past five years.
- In 1999-00, 12% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and almost 3% with a violent offence.
- In 1999-00, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for female offenders (66.1%) than for male offenders (57.7%).

Note:

A statutory release is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence. Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

The majority of statutory releases are successfully completed

Table D6.

Statutory Release Outcome	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,738	59.9	2,936	57.6	2,917	56.6	2,937	60.3	2,768	57.9
Revocations for Breach of Conditions	1,196	26.1	1,427	28.0	1,547	30.0	1,237	25.4	1,304	27.3
Revocations with Non-Violent Offence	461	10.1	579	11.4	542	10.5	565	11.6	582	12.2

Revocations with Violent Offence	179	3.9	154	3.0	148	2.9	131	2.7	127	2.7
Total	**4,574**	**100.0**	**5,096**	**100.0**	**5,154**	**100.0**	**4,870**	**100.0**	**4,781**	**100.0**

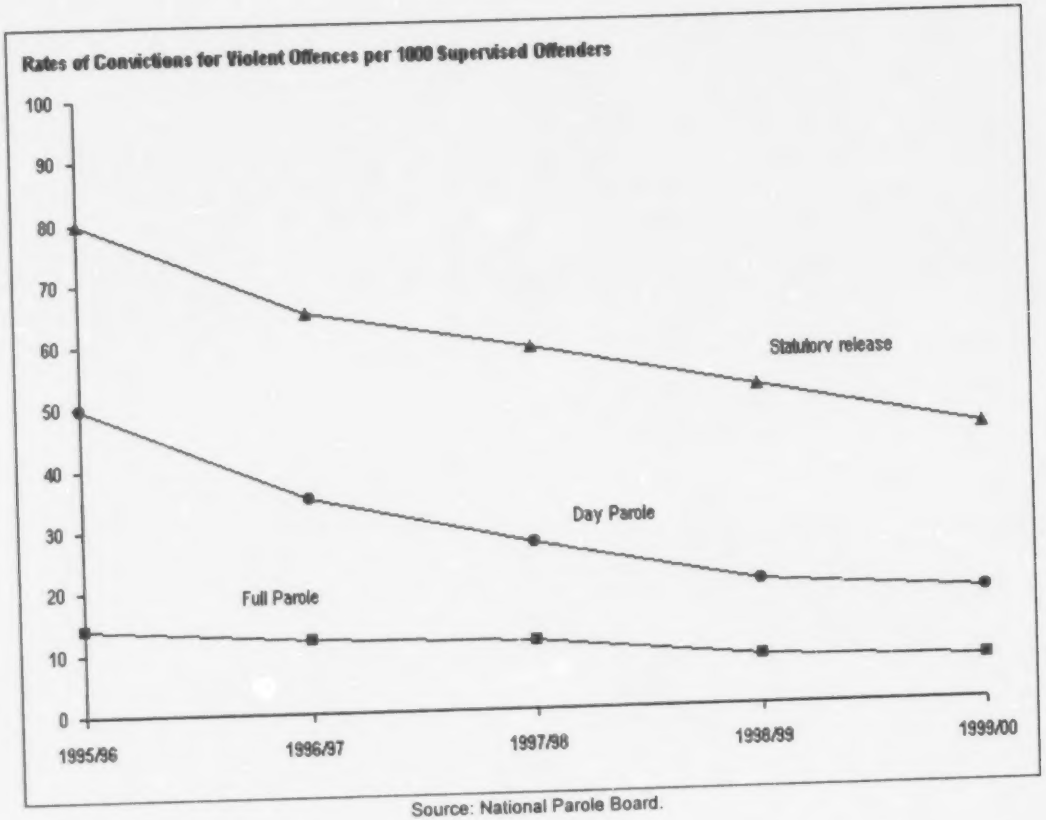
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

Violent offences include homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences.

Supervised offenders are being convicted of fewer violent offences

Figure D7.



Source: National Parole Board.

- Since 1995-96, the rate of reconviction for violent offences while under community supervision has been declining.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

Violent offences include offences such as homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences. A conviction for a violent offence results in a re-admission to federal custody.

Supervised offenders are being convicted of fewer violent offences

Table D7

Year	Number of Convictions for Violent Offences				Rate per 1000 Supervised Offenders		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
1995-96	60	64	179	303	50	14	80
1996-97	36	52	154	242	35	12	65
1997-98	34	45	148	227	27	11	59
1998-99	31	34	131	196	20	8	52
1999-00	29	31	127	187	18	7	45

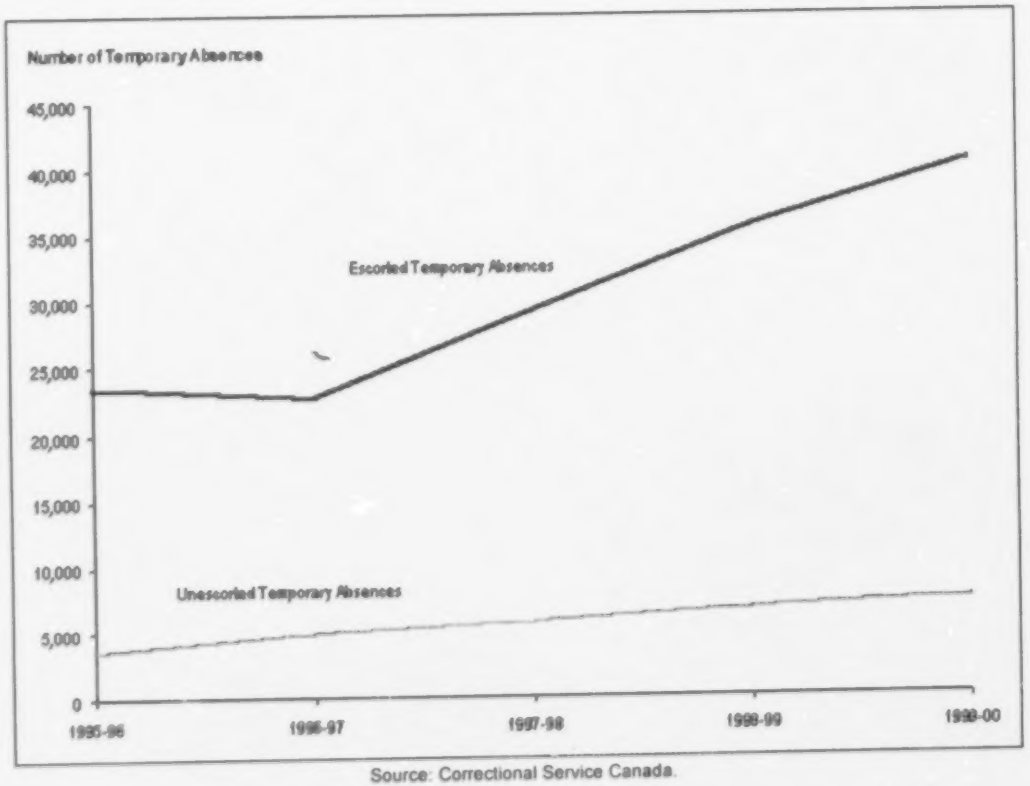
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

Violent offences include offences such as homicide, manslaughter, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and weapon offences.

Numbers of escorted and unescorted temporary absences increased in 1999-00

Figure D8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since 1995-96, the number of escorted temporary absences has increased by 71.8%.
- The number of unescorted temporary absences has increased each year from 1995-96 to 1999-00.
- The successful completion rates for escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:

A temporary absence is permission given to an eligible offender to be away from the normal place of confinement for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development for rehabilitative purposes, or compassionate reasons, including parental responsibilities.

These numbers exclude temporary absences taken for medical purposes.

Numbers of escorted and unescorted temporary absences increased in 1999-00

Table D8.

Year	Escorted Temporary Absences				Unescorted Temporary Absences			
	Number Successful	Number Not Successful	Total	Percent Successful	Number Successful	Number Not Successful	Total	Percent Successful
1995-96	23,501	6	23,507	99.97	3,471	12	3,483	99.66
1996-97	22,686	9	22,695	99.96	4,854	12	4,866	99.75
1997-98	29,128	8	29,136	99.97	5,593	30	5,623	99.47
1998-99	35,520	18	35,538	99.95	6,600	52	6,652	99.22
1999-00	40,360	32	40,392	99.92	7,266	41	7,307	99.44

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

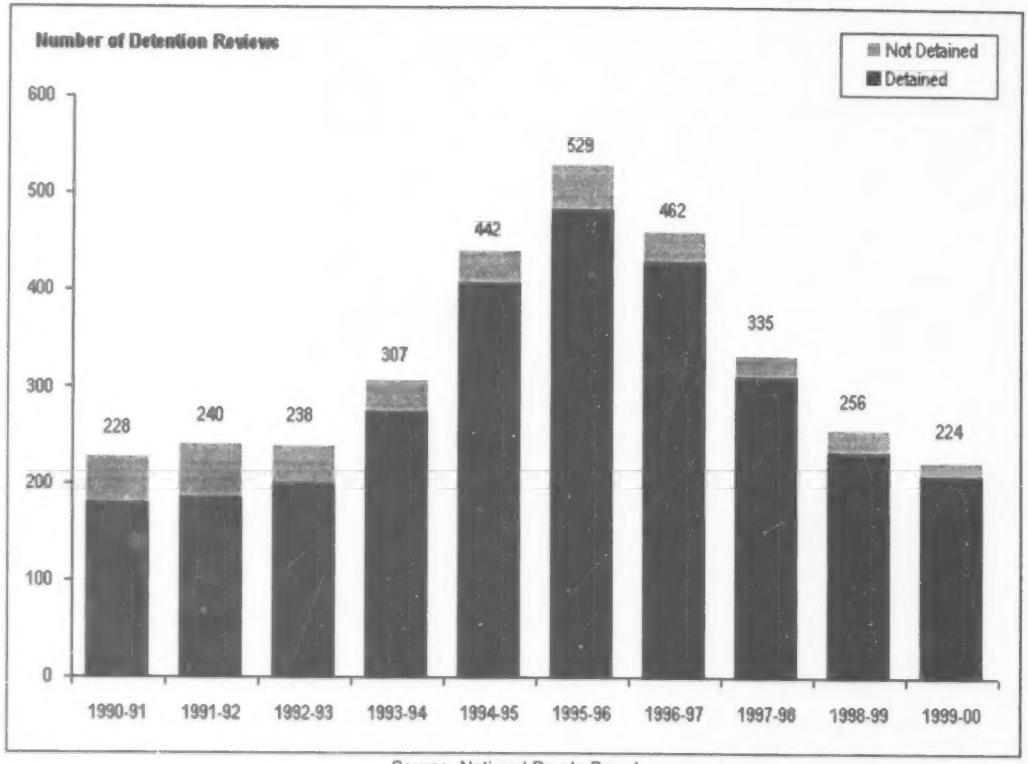
These numbers represent the number of times offenders go out on temporary absences (i.e. permits). One offender may have many absences.
These numbers exclude temporary absences taken for medical purposes.
Unsuccessful temporary absences include instances where offenders have gone unlawfully at large or have been detained by police.
An improved extraction capability methodology allows for more accurate numbers than those presented in previous editions of this Statistical Overview.
The previous methodology produced overestimates of the number of temporary absences.

Section E.

Statistics on Special Applications of Criminal Justice

The number of detention reviews peaked in 199596

Figure E1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The number of detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96 and has declined in subsequent years.
- Out of 3,261 initial detention reviews since 1990-91, 89.4% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 17 females have been referred for detention and all have been detained.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders have accounted for 28.4% of all offenders detained. Aboriginal offenders account for 14.9% of the total federal offender population.

Note:

According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm,

a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

The number of detention reviews peaked in 199596

Table E1.

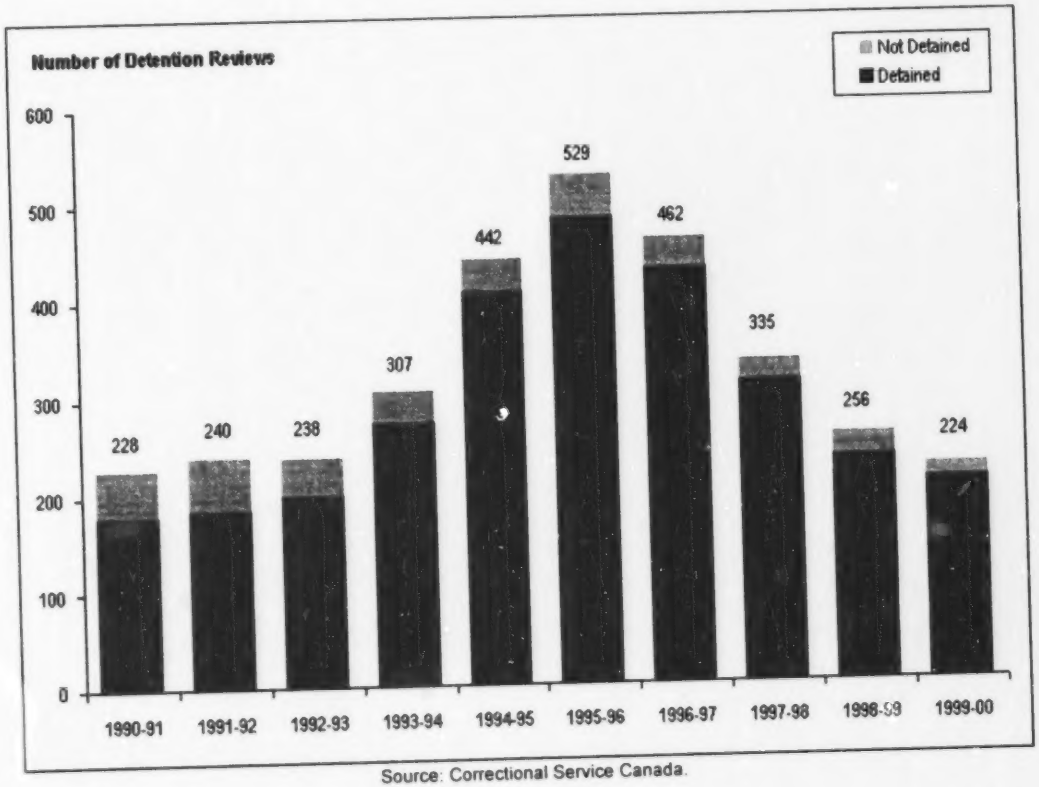
Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										**Total**
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1990-91	47	133	180	78.9	14	34	48	21.1	61	167	**228**
1991-92	40	144	184	76.7	14	42	56	23.3	54	186	**240**
1992-93	53	147	200	84.0	12	26	38	16.0	65	173	**238**
1993-94	76	198	274	89.3	8	25	33	10.7	84	223	**307**
1994-95	92	316	408	92.3	8	26	34	7.7	100	342	**442**
1995-96	140	344	484	91.5	13	32	45	8.5	153	376	**529**
1996-97	105	326	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	115	347	**462**
1997-98	76	236	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	85	250	**335**
1998-99	74	159	233	91.0	3	20	23	9.0	77	179	**256**
1999-00	79	130	209	93.7	4	11	15	6.7	83	141	**224**

Total	782	2,133	2,915	89.4	95	251	346	10.6	877	2,384	3,261

Source: National Parole Board.

Most judicial review hearings result in a reduction in parole ineligibility

Figure E2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 103 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 81.6% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.
- 21.1% of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 84 offenders who have had their parole ineligibility reduced, 72 (or 85.7%) have reached their revised eligibility date and, of these, 55 (or 65.5%) are being actively supervised in the community.
- Reductions have been made in a higher percentage of second degree than first degree murder cases.

Note:

Judicial review is an application by an offender to the Court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. This provision applies only to those offenders sentenced to life imprisonment with no parole eligibility for more than fifteen years. An offender may only apply for a judicial review after having served at least fifteen years from the date of arrest.

Most judicial review hearings result in a reduction in parole ineligibility

Table E2.

Province of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Den Denied by Court		Total	
	First Degree	Second Degree	First Degree	Second Degree	First Degree	Second Degree
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	1	0	0	0	1

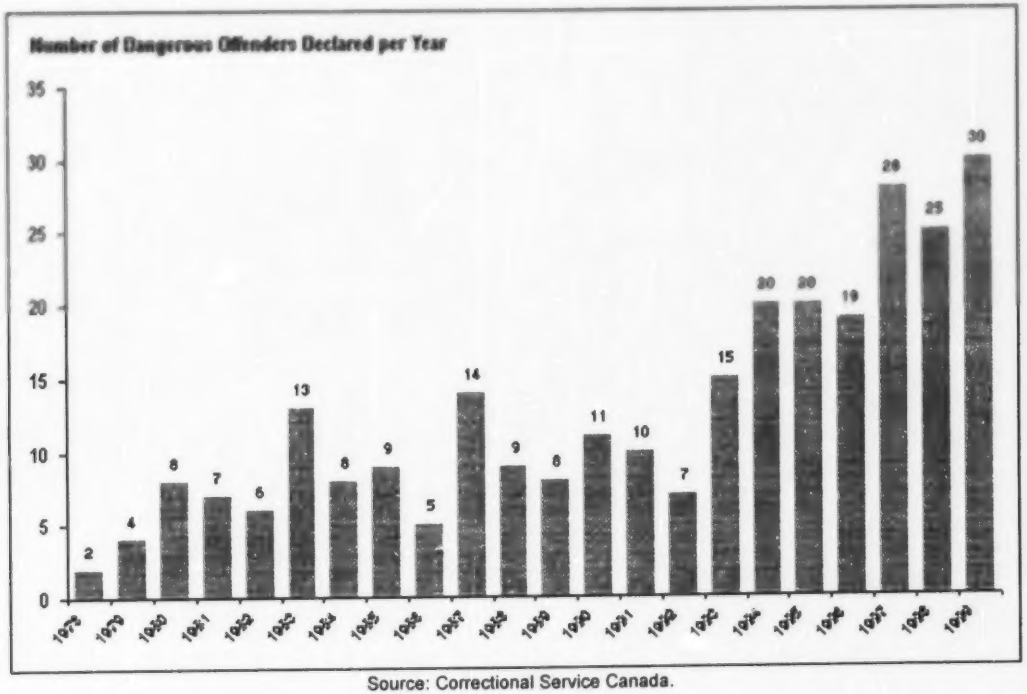
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	33	13	2	1	35	14
Ontario	14	0	7	1	21	1
Manitoba	2	2	1	0	3	2
Saskatchewan	4	0	2	0	6	0
Alberta	8	0	3	0	11	0
British Columbia	5	1	2	0	7	1
Sub-total	**67**	**17**	**17**	**2**	**84**	**19**
Total		**84**		**19**		**103**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers represent total decisions as of June 4, 2000.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place. This does not always correspond to the administrative region in charge of the case.

The number of dangerous offender designations has increased

Figure E3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of September 24, 2000, there were 276 active Dangerous Offenders (DOs), representing approximately 2% of the total federal inmate population. Of these, 268 are incarcerated, one has been deported and seven are being supervised in the community.
- Of the 276 DOs, 11 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 265 have indeterminate sentences.
- The majority of DOs were designated in Ontario and British Columbia.
- There are currently no female Dangerous Offenders.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 17.4% of Dangerous Offenders and 17% of the total inmate population.

Note:

A Dangerous Offender is an individual given an indeterminate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 752 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*).

Dangerous Offender (DO) legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions which were abolished.
In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 52 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 8 Habitual Offenders.
Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as Dangerous Offenders.
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include decisions which were overturned.
Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as 'active'; however, they are still represented in the above graph which depicts total number of offenders 'designated'.

The number of dangerous offender designations has increased

Table E3.

Province of Designation	All Designations	Active Indeterminate Offenders
Newfoundland	9	8
Nova Scotia	11	10
Prince Edward Island	0	0
New Brunswick	3	2
Quebec	7	7
Ontario	126	110
Manitoba	10	9
Saskatchewan	17	16
Alberta	21	18
British Columbia	84	77

Yukon	0		0	
Northwest Territories	5		5	
Unknown	4		3	
Total	**297**		**265**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

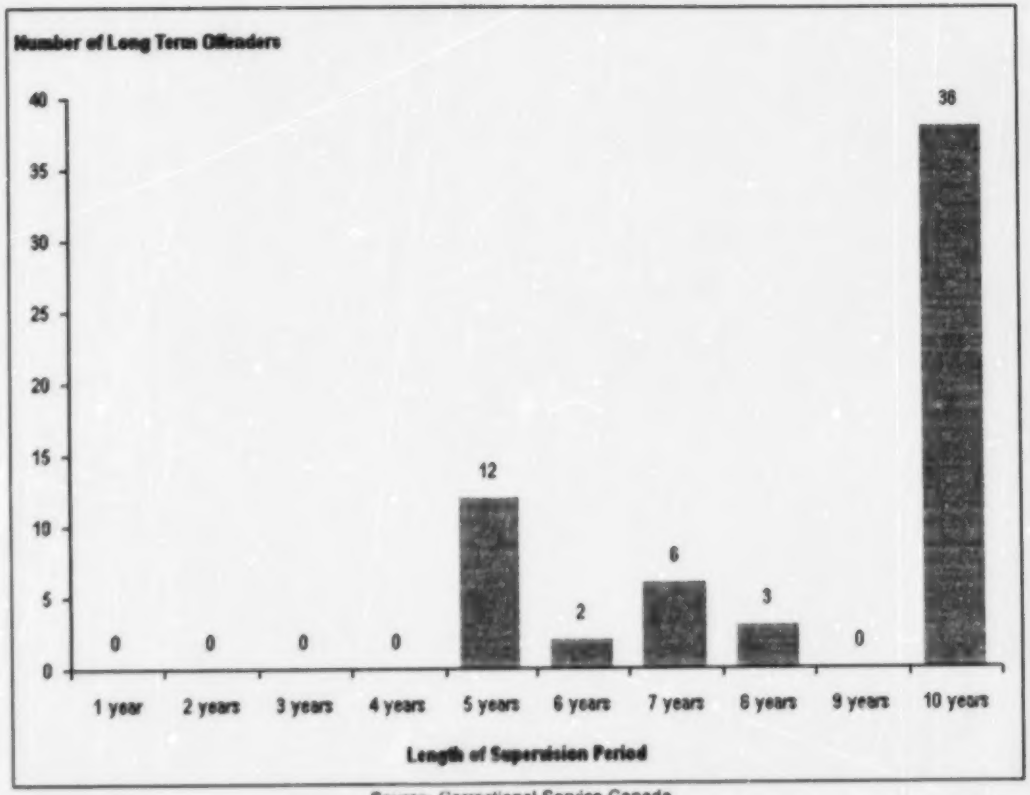
*These numbers are as of September 24, 2000.

The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include decisions which were overturned.

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as 'active'; however, they are still represented in the total number of offenders 'designated'.

Most offenders with long term supervision orders have a 10year supervision period

Figure E4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- There are currently 60 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 53 have at least one sex offence on the current sentence.
- There are no female offenders with long term supervision orders.

Note:

Long Term Offender (LTO) legislation came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, which allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years.
The supervision period is not available for 3 incarcerated offenders.

Sixty-one offenders have been declared 'long term offenders'; however, one offender is deceased, leaving the number of currently active LTOs at 60.

Most offenders with long term supervision orders have a 10year supervision period

Table E4.

	Length of Supervision Period (years)						Current Status		
Sentence Length	5	6	7	8	10	Total	incarcerated	Community	Total
1- 2 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
2-3 years	5	1	1	1	7	15	7	7	14
3-4 years	1	0	2	0	7	10	9	1	10
4-5 years	3	1	1	0	4	9	9	0	9
5-6 years	0	0	1	1	3	5	4	1	5
6-7 years	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	4
7-8 years	0	0	1	0	6	7	7	0	7
8-9 years	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2
9-10 years	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	3

10-11 years	1	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	4
11-12 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-13 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Total	**12**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**38**	**61**	**50**	**10**	**60**

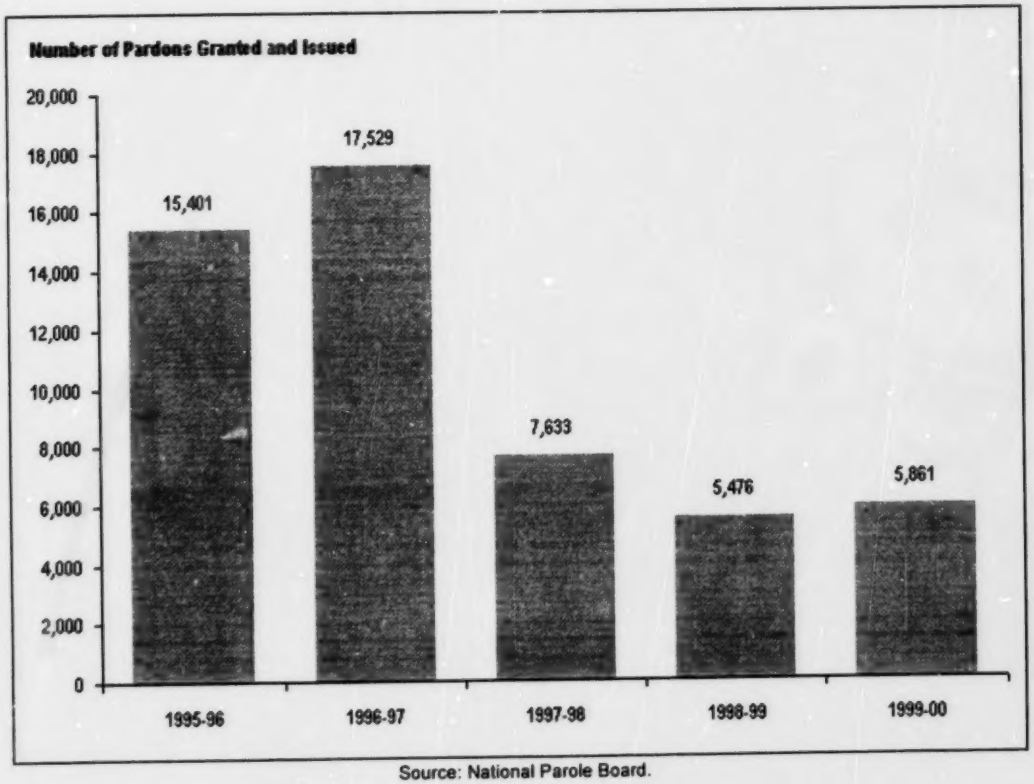
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers are as of September 24, 2000.
Sixty-one offenders have been declared 'long term offenders'; however, one offender is deceased, leaving the number of currently active LTOs at 60.

Most pardons applications are approved

Figure E5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 1999-00, 99% of processed pardon applications were granted or issued.
- The number of pardons issued and granted increased by 7% from 1998-99 to 1999-00.

Note:

Pardons allow people who were convicted of a criminal offence but have completed their sentence and demonstrated that they are law-abiding citizens to have their criminal record sealed. A person convicted of a summary offence may apply for a pardon after three years from the completion of the sentence, and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years.
In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the National Parole Board. Pardons are issued for summary offences upon application following a three-year conviction-free period.
Due to changes in administrative processes, the number of accepted pardon applications declined in 1997-98.

Most pardons applications are approved

Table E5.

Type of Decision	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Granted	11,012	12,566	4,873	3,594	3,129
Issued	4,389	4,963	2,760	1,882	2,732
Denied	172	184	180	52	44
Total Granted / Issued / Denied	**15,573**	**17,713**	**7,813**	**5,528**	**5,905**
Revocations	416	498	401	409	409
Cessations	673	774	265	275	234
Total Revocations / Cessations	**1,089**	**1,272**	**666**	**684**	**643**
Cumulative Granted / Issued	209,617	227,146	234,779	240,255	246,116
Cumulative Revocations / Cessations	4,108	5,380	6,046	6,730	7,373

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the National Parole Board. Pardons are issued for summary offences upon application following a three-year conviction-free period. The cessation of a pardon automatically occurs following a subsequent conviction for an indictable indictable offence while revocations are at the discretion of the National Parole Board.

Questionnaire

In order to improve the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*, we are asking our readers to complete the following voluntary questionnaire:

1. Have you found the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* to be a useful document? If so, please elaborate.

2. Are there any tables, figures or bullets that are not clear?

3. Are there any topics you would like to see addressed in future publications of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* that are not currently included?

4. Any further comments?

Please return completed questionnaires to:

Dr. Robert Cormier
Chair,

Ministry Corrections Statistics Committee
Solicitor General Canada
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